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APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM



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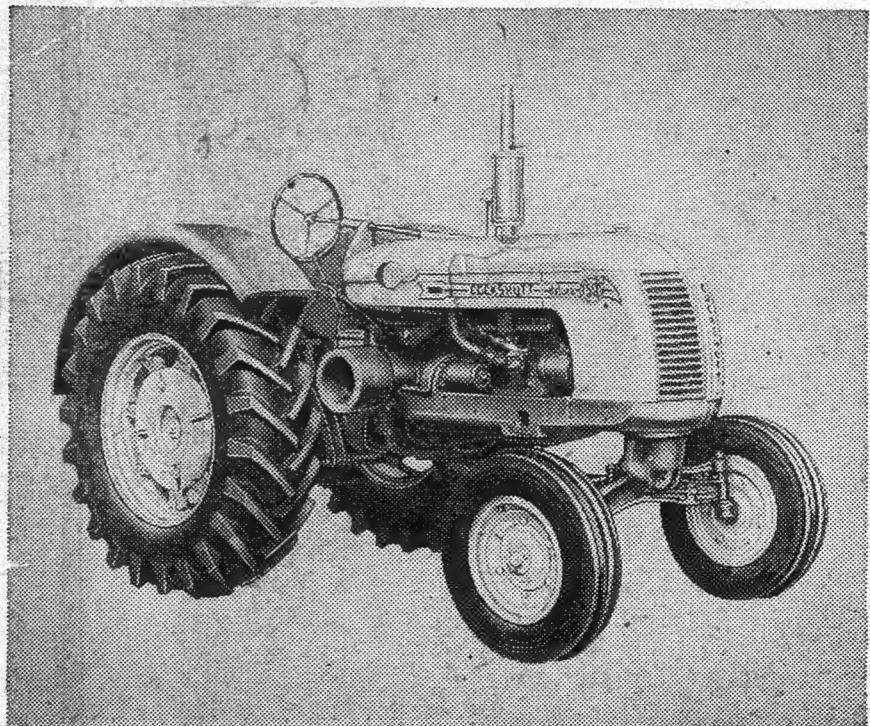
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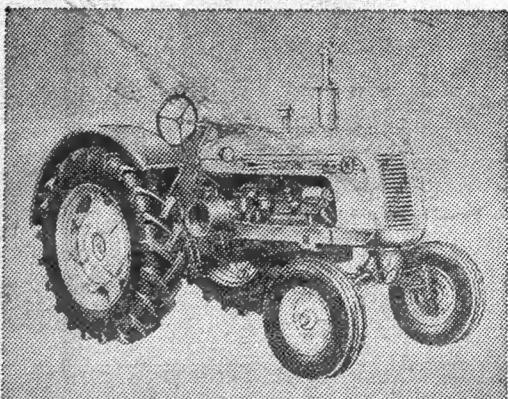
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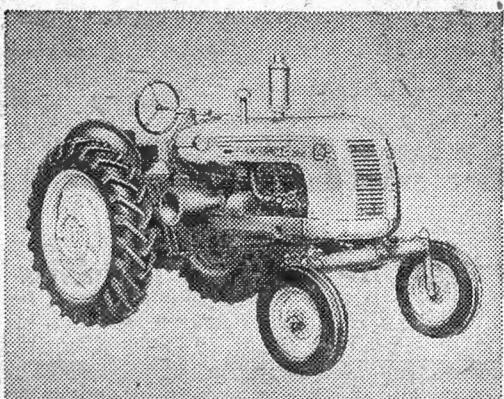
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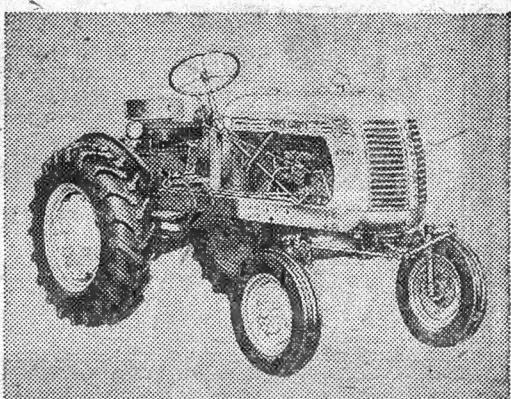
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Vol. LII.

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No. 3

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Extremely cold weather in Europe has done extensive damage. Over half a billion dollars is the estimated loss to grain crops in France alone. That continent produced 1,770,000,000 bushels of wheat last year. Production is almost sure to be heavily reduced this year.

Great Britain won't join the Inter-

national Wheat Agreement set-up, her representatives told the Geneva conference. Britain is in real trouble financially. But she is still the world's largest wheat importer. The real reason for not joining the I. W. A. seems to be the fear that exporting nations will jack up the price of wheat to the ceiling and keep it there.

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Farm and Ranch Review

Why Endanger The Wheat Board

If any financial aid is to be given to the wheat producers of Western Canada because of their inability to deliver any substantial percentage of their 1955 crop, we do not believe that the Wheat Board should be called upon to carry out the proposal. The Wheat Board was set up as a marketing agency. It has done a splendid job in disposing of huge quantities of wheat over many years. It has also handled the sale of millions of bushels of oats and barley in an able manner. It is not only an efficient grain selling agency, but it has created a competent set-up capable of handling the accounts of close to a quarter of a million grain producers in the west in a most expeditious and accurate manner. But the Wheat Board is not a banking institution, nor was it set up as one, nor intended to be one.

The Wheat Board was organized a little over twenty years ago as a producer marketing agency at the insistence of the farm people of Western Canada. The various Royal Commissions which studied grain marketing in Canada had recommended the open market system, sometimes with a Wheat Board as a standby. But the grain producers, or the great majority of them, demanded a marketing board, claiming it would provide orderly marketing, which would level out prices over each marketing year, and would also provide a measure of price protection. It was never intended that the Board should go into the money lending business, because all the money it took in belonged to the farmers who delivered grain to it.

Over the past two decades the Wheat Board has developed into one of the most efficient wheat marketing agencies in the entire world. Its effective selling methods and efficient handling of producers' accounts have been worked out through experience and perseverance. In the four crop years, 1947-48 to 1950-51 inclusive, it handled the sale of domestic requirements and exported an annual average of 223,000,000 bushels of wheat. In the four following crop years — from 1951-52 to 1954-55 inclusive — it exported an average of 312,000,000 bushels of wheat a year. But wheat production jumped to an average of close to half a billion bushels a year. Had normal crops been harvested there would be a modest carryover today and ample space in country and terminal elevators.

If the Wheat Board undertook to carry out a plan of cash advances it would presumably have to rely on the 5,400 agents of country elevators to be "local bankers". Their job would be to authorize the advancing of money belonging to farmers (not the government) on a wholesale scale. Imagine the confusion and chaotic conditions which well might ensue! The ultimate result might bring the Wheat Board into such disrepute that its usefulness would be ended. We do not think the grain producers want that to happen.

The farm people need cash and particularly those on the smaller farms.

There is no dispute about that situation. But rather than bring the Wheat Board into the entanglements of the banking business, it would be preferable to set up a government agency somewhat like the Commodity Credit Corporation in the United States. That corporation is a government bureau which works with local farm boards, elected by farmers, in supervising loans to farm people. Each loan is passed upon by a local committee and arranged through the local bank.

It took fifteen years of struggle for the western farmers to get a Wheat Board. Without the Board the grain producers of the west would now be in a perilous financial position, with the world wheat carryover at peak levels and exporting nations struggling for export markets. This is no time to endanger the very existence of an organization which has been the only bulwark against bankruptcy available to the grain producers of Western Canada.

★

New Farm Policy For The United States

THE farm policy of the United States government is of deep concern to farmers of Western Canada. For that reason we propose to give herewith an outline of President Eisenhower's farm program, which seems to have gained widespread approval in the United States.

The main feature of the program is reduced acreage of those crops which have produced huge surpluses, which involved the government financially to the extent of over \$7,000,000,000, and cost \$1,000,000 a day in carrying charges.

To cut production, the plan provides for taking some 40,000,000 acres out of crop land. The first phase would be to reduce the acreage sown to wheat, cotton, corn and rice by 15,000,000 acres. As compensation the growers would be paid in cash or in kind from surplus stocks.

The cash would be payment for a normal yield on the acreage not seeded, the price being based on whatever parity figure is finally decided upon. If it is to the farmer's interest to accept grain from surplus stocks, instead of cash, he is entitled so to do. In that way the surplus will be depleted.

The second phase provides for the withdrawal from cropping of surplus producing crops by some 25,000,000 acres. These acres would be shifted to a soil preserving program, which includes sowing of clovers, alfalfa and grasses to restore the fertility; also tree planting and water storage. The cost is estimated at \$1,000,000,000 over the next three years.

It will be seen that these steps provide for a reduction of 40,000,000 acres of land under crops in the United States. Later, when surpluses have been reduced to normal proportions, and when demand increases, some of this acreage can be restored to cropland.

The program also undertakes to correct apparent abuses in the system of price supports which has been in effect for some years.

About one-half of all the govern-

Editorials

ment's billions of dollars involved in price support has gone to only 11 per cent of the nation's five million farmers. The small farmer who needed the money the most got the least. For instance, the five largest wheat producers in the state of Washington got an average of \$216,968.00 apiece in 1953. In California the five largest cotton growers in the same year got an average of \$649,335 apiece. The big fellows got the big money. Some 550,000 farmers got as much as the remaining 4,450,000.

To correct such a state of affairs the new plan provides that future loans will be based on the quality of the product and there will be a limit to the size of the loans granted to any farming unit, but will be sufficiently high to give full protection to the efficiently operated family farms.

This new plan appears to be a realistic approach to a problem which the United States has been grappling with for a quarter of a century. At the present time the U.S. treasury has financed farm deliveries of over two billion bushels of grains alone, besides huge quantities of other farm products. Efforts to force the export of surpluses have been successful only to a limited degree and have aroused the indignation of competing food exporting nations. Notwithstanding donations, cut prices and sales for local currencies, the investment by the Commodity Credit Corporation in price supported commodities increased by a billion dollars during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1955.

Canadian farmers will welcome the adoption of the proposed United States farm program. It appears to be a sensible and practical plan to deal with a most disturbing situation. It is obviously not designed to create scarcity but to get rid of huge surpluses which have beaten down prices of farm products and reduced farm incomes, and to bring about a fair balance between supply and demand.

The Seven Mistakes People Make

MAN'S imperfections lead to the making of many mistakes in life, and the pointing out of these failures has engaged the attention of philosophers and reformers throughout the ages.

The consensus of their opinions may be condensed and enumerated as follows:

1. The delusion that human advancement is made by crushing others down.
2. The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.
3. Insisting that a thing is impossible because we, ourselves, cannot accomplish it.
4. Refusing to set aside trivial preferences in order that important things may be accomplished.
5. Neglecting development and refinement of the mind by not acquiring the habit of reading.
6. Attempting to compel other people to believe and live as we do.
7. The failure to establish the habit of conserving and building up assets.

Equal Pay For Women

THE federal government has passed an act providing that a woman should have equal pay to that of a man, providing she is doing the same work.

The objective appears to be fair enough but how are farm women going to fit into the plan? A good many farm women look after the poultry, milk cows, drive trucks and help their husbands at many outside farm jobs.

If urban women are to get equal pay with men, surely farm women are entitled to some consideration. The hired man is paid and why not the farm wife!

Only too often it is the urban people who are considered when such legislation is undertaken. Who is there in parliament to raise a voice on behalf of the hard-worked farm woman?

★

Marketing Method In Wheat And Oil

PREMIER Ernest Manning criticized the wheat policy of the federal government, claiming it has failed completely in getting rid of accumulated surpluses. He has a perfect right to offer his opinion. We do not believe the federal government policies have been beyond criticism.

The federal government, however, gave the western grain producers the Wheat Board in the face of widespread demand. The Wheat Board has had a remarkable sales record, exporting an annual average of close to 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in the past five years. The fact that our wheat production has averaged around half a billion bushels a year, instead of a previous long-term average of 375,000,000 bushels, has seriously complicated the marketing situation. Had normal crops been harvested there would be no congestion at the present time.

The one outstanding experience of the Alberta government in marketing natural products is in oil. It is curious to observe what is going on in that field. The Conservation Board, which is a provincial government body, restricts production to the actual demand, which is a smart way of maintaining price. Farm people cannot follow such a plan because they never know what their production will be.

★

Should The Farmer Move To Town?

TOO many inefficient people on the farms; too many uneconomic small farms — we have read and heard such utterances in recent months. We think such remarks were inspired by the downward trend of farm prices in the midst of a generally booming economy.

We disagree with those who advocate wholesale departure of farmers, and particularly farm youth, to urban centres. Our farms need intelligent, aggressive people to work them and to provide leadership in farmer organizations. The production of food is still the most important activity in the national life.

In our opinion there is more inefficiency in the cities than on the farms. There are too many milk distributing concerns in the cities, too many bakeries, too many stores and too many of other human activities. All that makes for higher costs.

The long established Canadian industry which requires a high tariff for its continued operations is inefficient. The farm implement manufacturing concerns in Canada operate successfully without tariff protection. Why cannot others do likewise?

It is true that many smaller farms do not provide very high cash incomes for the owners or operators. But those people usually make a fair living for themselves and families. In towns and cities they would find it difficult to obtain suitable occupation and would likely be on the unemployed lists whenever a depression came along. On the farm they can at least get plenty to eat and have a house over their heads.

Then, again, how many farmers want to move to urban centres? A poll of Iowa farmers conducted by Wallace's Farmer, a farm publication, showed that 63 per cent of the small farmers and 64 per cent of the large farmers preferred to stay on the farm rather than move to town and take a job that would pay \$500 a year more than the incomes they were making on the farm.

★

Support The Red Cross

THIS is a plea for widespread support to the Red Cross drive for funds wherewith to carry on its work of mercy. The aim of the Society includes the mitigation of human suffering, the prevention of disease and the improvement of health. No organization can take the place of the Red Cross. It is operated economically and efficiently. Its services are available to thousands of sufferers; it is ready and willing to cope with disasters.

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Our experience with people in various walks in life leads us to the conclusion that most everyone wants to be helpful to others. There is no more worthy charitable cause than the Red Cross movement. Everyone should contribute to it as their means afford. Even the smallest contribution is welcome.

Volunteer canvassers will be working in most communities. But if you happen to be missed you are urged to forward your donation to the local or provincial headquarters. You will feel better when you do your part.

* * *

The Euphrates Valley irrigation works were destroyed by Hulago Khan, grandson of Genghis. That valley once supported 30 million people. It's present population is 4,000,000.

The Importance Of The Co-operative Movement

ADMITTEDLY the profit motive provides a strong incentive towards production, but if profit alone is the chief end sought by human effort the result will be increasing conflict between men and nations. The welfare of the people as a whole is more important than human greed.

The co-operative movement arises out of human need — the warm, living, worldwide human need of men and women and their children for a better and larger freedom. Economic freedom is a vital necessity in democratic countries and the co-operative movement is the most intelligent and effective means of providing for such freedom.

If we as a free people are to effectively counter Russian communism we cannot do so by belittling that form of government. It is doubtful if we can do so by force of arms. But there is hope that by transforming our ways of living and doing business, by abandoning the selfish idea that every business transaction must bring the last dollar of profit, by the elimination of monopolistic practices and by realizing that we are interdependent upon one another, that we will come within sight of a firm foundation and the possibility of a general social advance. Such will provide an example to the whole world.

The farmers of Western Canada have formed many co-operative organizations, with great enthusiasm and much effort. Most of these co-operatives have developed into efficient and effective business concerns providing protection and savings for the membership and exercising strong influence over the whole business system of which they are a part. Our advice to the farmer members of these co-operatives is to stay loyally with their own businesses, take an active interest in them, see to it that they are operated economically and efficiently, be proud of their achievements.

By building up their own co-operatives the farmers of Western Canada will achieve greatly, not only for themselves, but for generations to come.

* * *

When a business group decides it is unethical to advertise, the public is in for a "fleecing". The undertakers (we beg pardon, morticians) are the best example. The high cost of dying has become something of a scandal in recent years. The worst feature is that grief-stricken survivors are so easily susceptible.

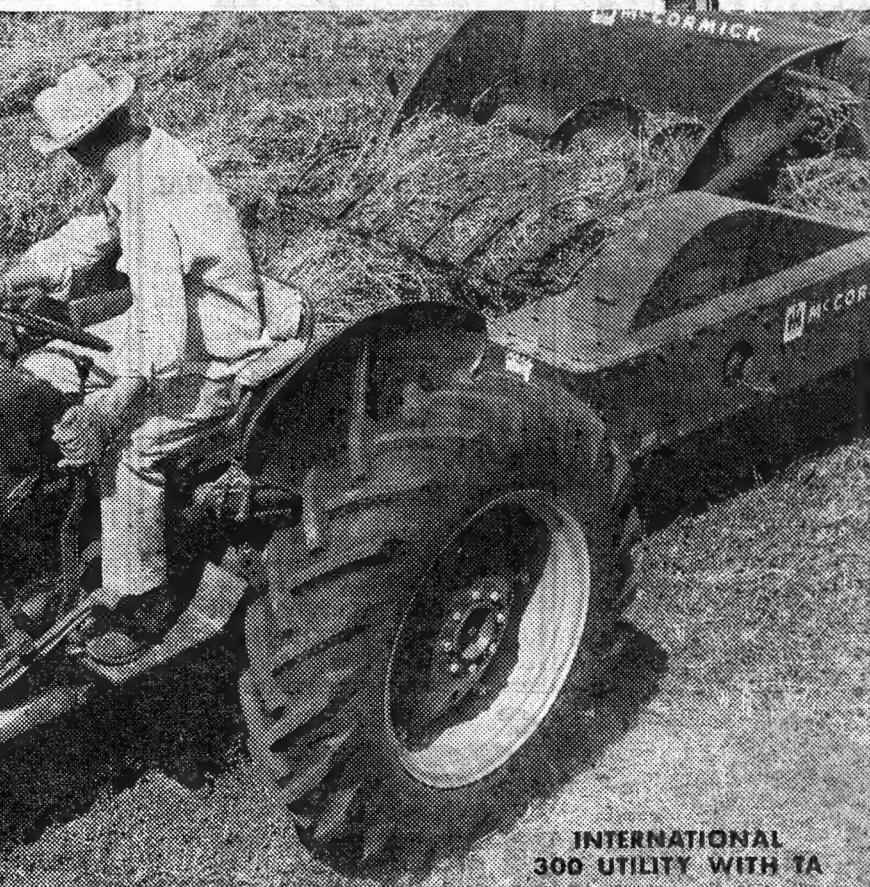
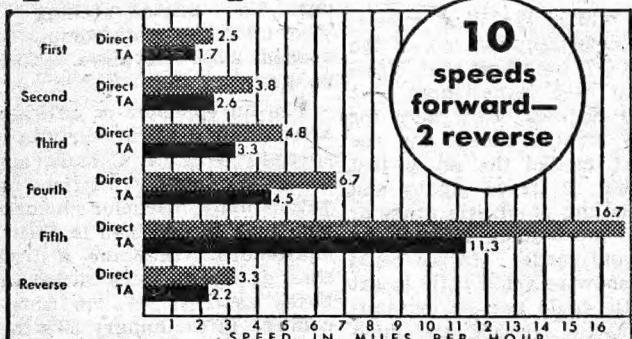
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We have here in America a living standard over twice that of England, over three times that of the continent of Europe, six times that of Japan and ten times that of China and India.—Dr. Geo. S. Benson, president of Harding College, U.S.A.

* * *

I could smile when I see the hopeful exultation of the many at the new research of worldly science and vigor of worldly effort, as if we were again at the beginning of days. But there is thunder on the horizon, as well as dawn.—John Ruskin.

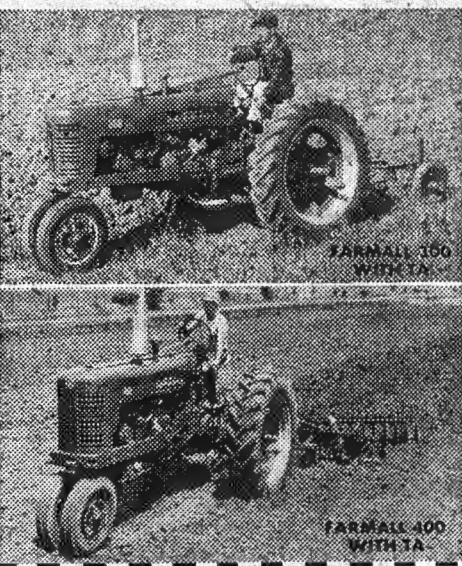
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Hard Winters In The West

THE following account of the disastrous winter of 1906-7 was written by H. H. Gilchrist, a lawyer now residing in Owen Sound, Ontario. In 1906-7 he taught school in Maple Creek to earn money to study law. He practiced law in Calgary for many years, and was well known in athletic circles in that city. Ill health compelled his retirement to Ontario.

The hard winter the West experienced in 1955-56 reminds me of the winter of 1906-7, the worst that Western Canada ever experienced. It averaged 25 degrees below zero for about three months except for one chinook that melted the snow just sufficient that it froze again and made the rustling of prairie grass or wool just so much more difficult for the horses and cattle. Horses could paw in the snow to get a little to eat but the cattle could not. Thousands of head of cattle perished and thousands drifted across the 49th parallel of latitude where there were no fences, south into the state of Montana and were never recovered. Thousands of cattle drifted with the blizzards and were stopped by the C.P.R. fences on their right-of-way between Swift Current and Calgary, 350 miles, and their bones were piled against the C.P.R. fences for years. Herds of antelope were stopped by the fences as they drifted toward the south as they tried to get to the Cypress Hills south of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat. We had pupils in Maple Creek who had ponies and had a successful time lassoing the poor antelope which were so weak they could not run.

warm. She and her child were found frozen in the bed.

What we admired most about the western people was their fortitude. If they had not had this trait in generous measure they would never have survived the numerous blizzards. Their crops were burned out, dried out, fried out, blown out, frozen out, haled out, snowed out, rusted out, caterpillared out and grasshoppered out. They missed nothing. In one year, 1932, the grain companies never opened 2,500 elevators. There was no grain to ship.

The flu epidemic of 1918 and 1919 after the first world war was terrible, specially Western Canada, and more so in the country districts as there were many bachelor homesteaders who took ill and died in their shacks unattended. In some districts victims of the flu were buried in rough boxes as there was no time to get coffins. In the hungry 30's there was much poverty and pestilence, but with plenty of intestinal fortitude they survived it all.

The last six years the rains came and the prairies laughed. Prices for cattle, hogs, sheep and also grain have been good, and together with the oil development it has made the whole country prosperous which is reflected in millions of dollars worth of business for factories and wholesalers in Eastern Canada. So long as we have war or rumours of war, commodity prices are always high. It does seem strange that we have to have this reason first.

Blessed are the strong in heart for they shall win in the last round.

Value Of Fertilizer

AT the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm in the Peace River area during the 1955 season, wheat seeded April 26 on fallow yielded 14.9 bushels per acre, but where fertilized the yield was 26.1 bushels per acre, an increase of 11.2 bushels. Where seeding was delayed until June 3, the yields with and without fertilizer were 22.7 and 11.6 bushels per acre, respectively. Thus fertilizer increased the yield of late-seeded wheat by 11.1 bushels per acre, an increase equal to that obtained for the early seeding. Over the five-year period the average increase was 12.6 bushels obtained from fertilizer application of the early seeding, and 9.1 bushels obtained from wheat seeded five weeks later.

With oats, fertilizer increased the yield of the April 26 seeding in 1955 by 18.7 bushels per acre, compared to the five-year average increase of 23.8 bushels. The increase obtained for the seeding made June 3 was 13.0 bushels per acre, and the average, 20.4 bushels.

Results with barley are even more favorable. In 1955, barley seeded April 26 was increased in yield by 5.8 bushels per acre when 11-48-0 was applied at 35 pounds per acre. The five-year average increase was 16.0 bushels per acre. Barley seeded June 3 returned 18.6 bushels more per acre when fertilized, while the average increase was 22.7 bushels.

"Did your garden do well last year?"

"No, every time my husband started digging he found a worm and went fishing."

* * *

An harassed man, father of fourteen children, answered the door bell one day to find a man with a black bag standing there.

"Come in," said the anxious father, "I hope you are a piano tuner."

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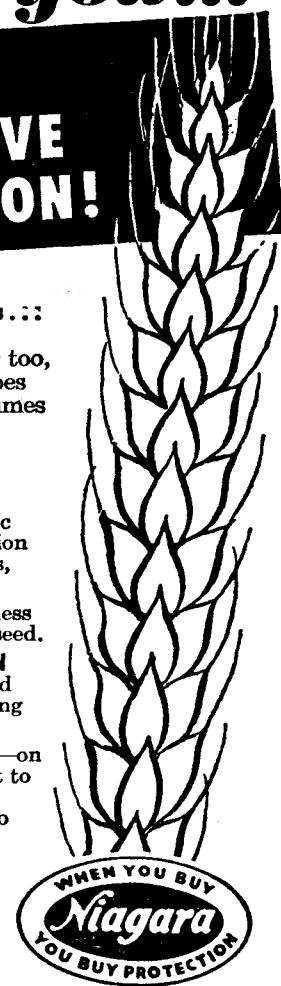
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In A Nutshell

FOLLOWING is a condensation of most important actions taken at the annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture held in Hamilton, Ontario:

A general easing of government credit to Canadian farmers was urged.

Canada should continue to pursue a national policy aimed at achieving the freest flow of trade between nations.

The meeting noted with regret a press dispatch reporting a speech made by the Right Honourable Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, at Winnipeg. He is reported to have said that farmers' cash income in the past five years has been the highest by far we have ever had. It was pointed out that in the past five years farmers have experienced a sharp decline in farm income.

It was urged that the domestic price of wheat be established at a price of not less than \$2.05 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern Lakehead. Every effort should be made to bring about a satisfactory renewal of the International Wheat Agreement.

The Canadian government will be requested to continue its floor price of not less than 58 cents on butter; it will be asked to include a 3 1/2-cent-a-pound duty on milk powder from New Zealand and Australia; adequate protection against the importation of edible oils will be urged; and an upward revision of the special tariff agreement on cheddar cheese will be asked.

The government will be asked to place a floor price on poultry meats, and to stiffen its qualification on Grade "A" eggs.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission will be asked to institute a form of voluntary unemployment insurance for farm workers.

The CFA was requested to give consideration to holding periodic meetings of representatives from all parts of Canada's economy to study the probable effect of the St. Lawrence Seaway on the economy.

H. H. Hannam of Ottawa was re-elected president of the CFA; W. J. Parker of Winnipeg was re-elected first vice-president; and J. B. Lemoine of Montreal re-elected second vice-president.

Ted L. Townsend, of St. Norbert, Manitoba, breeder of the famous Rockwood Holsteins, was presented with a Master Breeder Shield by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Last autumn a dispersal sale of Rockwood Holsteins brought \$101,100.00 for 92 head, or an average of \$1,098 per animal.

E. A. Hurd of the Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, Regina, suggests two main reasons why farmers should grow only recommended cereal varieties. Non-recommended varieties may be low in quality and therefore undesirable for the domestic and export markets or they may not yield as well as the recommended varieties. In either case the farmer will be ahead in the long run if he grows recommended varieties.

The practice of shallow tillage of summerfallow early in the spring followed by seeding ten days later, has given substantial yield increases over seeding immediately after, or in conjunction with, early tillage. D. E. Forsberg of the Scott Experimental Farm, reports that this practice has been especially effective in the dark brown soil zone of Saskatchewan, in the drier seasons, particularly when soil moisture reserves were high at seeding time.

4-H Members Hold Church Service

EN route to Toronto to participate in the contests at the Royal Winter Fair last autumn, a group of western young farm people on the east-bound train were informed that a delay prevented getting into the Ontario capital early on Sunday morning. The group discussed the situation and decided to hold an informal church service of their own. A committee was appointed consisting of John McFaul of British Columbia; Mary Miller, Alberta; Lyn Biggart, Saskatchewan, and Penny Treasure, Manitoba. Miss Clair Gardner, of Alberta, presided and scripture readings were given by Byrne Rothwell of Saskatchewan, and Dorothy Olson of Alberta. Several hymns were sung and prayers were offered by Beverley Nicholson and Betty Anderson of Manitoba and British Columbia.

The service concluded with a collection, totalling \$18.51, which was forwarded to the Crippled Children's Hospital in Winnipeg.

The Boissevan 4-H seed club won the Harrison trophy as the top scoring club in Manitoba. The Emerson club was second.

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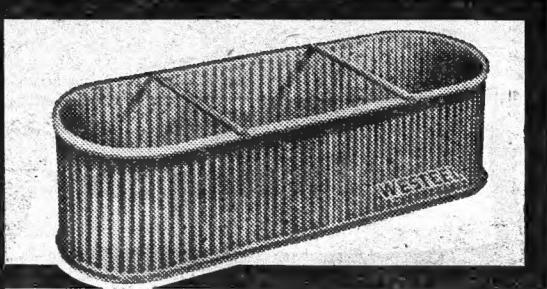


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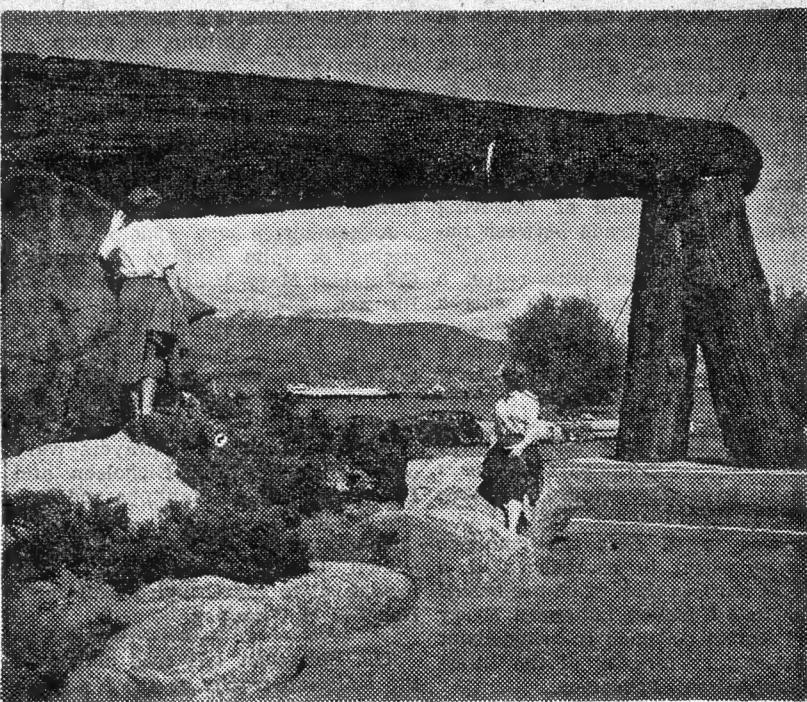
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AMMUNITION

Summer Wonderland In British Columbia



B.C. Govt. photo

Lumberman's Arch, Stanley Park, Vancouver. Built of raw Douglas fir; it overlooks beach and seas beyond.

By JANE DALE

DURING a springtime visit to the coastal area of British Columbia I saw many beautiful scenes. No matter where I travelled, well kept parks were decided attractions. On Sundays and holidays I found myself among the thousands of people who by car or by bus threaded their way to visit the nearest park. There I saw firsthand all these summer wonderlands had to offer.

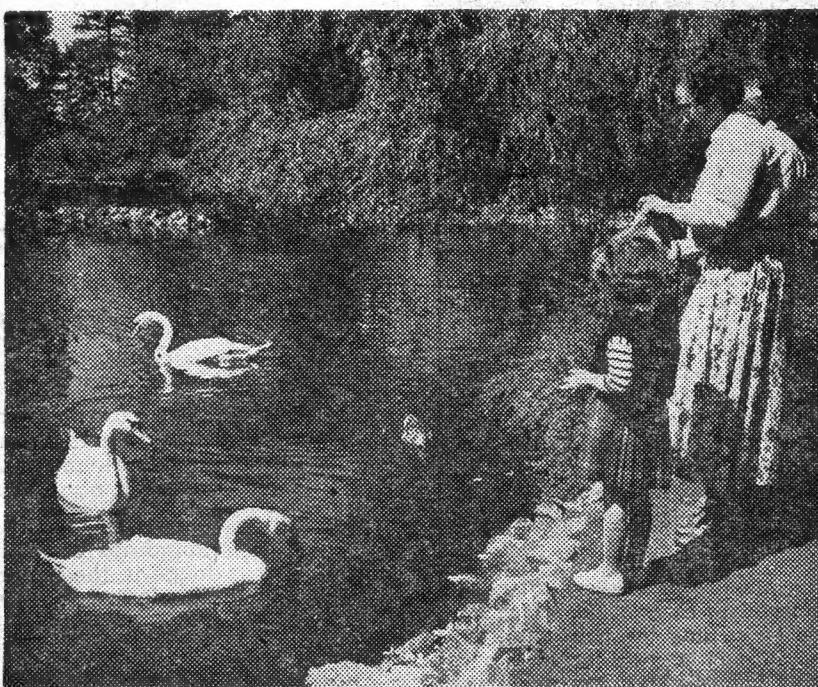
No trip to the West Coast is considered complete without paying at least one visit to Stanley Park, Vancouver. Nor could one hope to see everything in one day. People who have lived near the park for years claim there is something new to be seen each year, so return time after time.

From many points in Stanley Park sea-going ships and craft may be seen. Here in picture two fair visitors to the Park are watching

vessels slowly passing within view of the historic Lumberman's Arch. This arch was originally constructed from giant Douglas fir. It serves as an entrance to a wide stretch of beach.

Beacon Hill Park in Victoria, B.C., abounds in colorful flowers, wide-spreading trees, broad expanses of velvety green grass, and ponds such as may be seen in this picture. Large white swans, gracefully alert for the popcorn thrown to them by the little girl and her mother. Mallard ducks vie with the swans for attention.

People on the Canadian prairies are travelling more and more each year to spend a few days or weeks on the beaches or lakes, rivers, or even the ocean. When these beaches are included in the Park territory the enjoyment is two-fold. Everywhere summer wonderlands are calling the city weary, the tired farmer and his family, and also the seasonal tourist.



B.C. Govt. photo

Feeding swans in Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B.C.

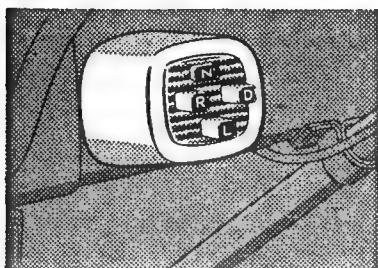
A Canadian population of 19 million and a gross national product of \$36 billion in 1966 is the estimate of the future made by the January Business Review of the Bank of Montreal.

The Bonito 4-H Garden Club has won the T. Eaton Co. Shield for highest proficiency in Manitoba during 1955, it was announced by E. W. Somers, 4-H Club Specialist.

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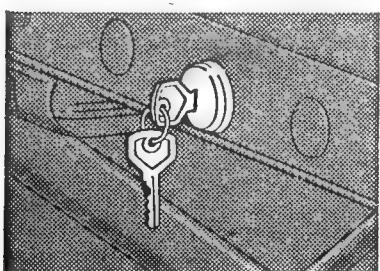


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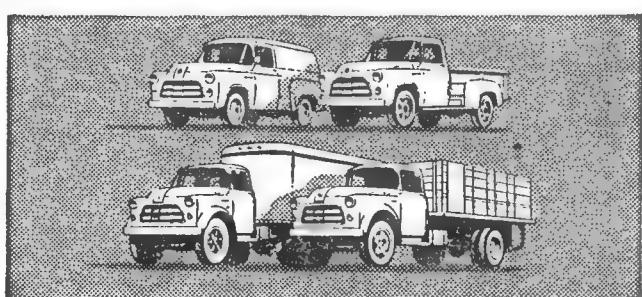


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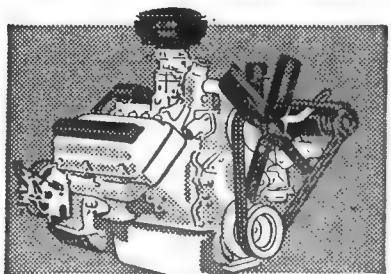
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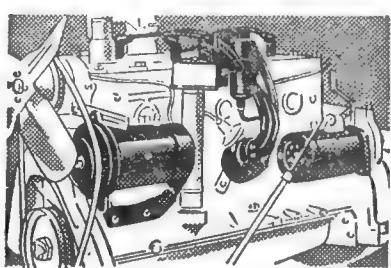
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Origin Of Place Names In Manitoba

By IVAN HELMER

IN Western Canada there doesn't seem to be too much known about how a great many places came to bear the names they have, so we pass along some of the information contained in a booklet issued, some years ago, by the Department of Interior, on place names of Manitoba.

Many places, rivers, lakes, and so on, are named for an early explorer or settler; a priest, a missionary, a Hudson's Bay Company factor, an Indian, or anyone who had some connection with the spot. Often these people, homesick no doubt, for some loved place, or landmark, in one of the old countries bestowed a name from "back home" on the new place. The booklet is quite a comprehensive list so with limited space we offer only a few of the more romantic (?) origins.

Manitoba itself was the name applied first to the lake and is believed to have originated from the Assiniboine Indian words, "mini" and "tobow", meaning together, lake of the prairies.

Allegra is called after Laughing Allegra in Longfellow's poem, the Children's Hour. The name was suggested by Mrs. Dora (Halstead) Campbell, as symbolic of the joy of life experienced there by her as the first teacher in the district.

Assapan (Lake): this is Indian for "flying squirrel".

Beausejour apparently is French for, good camping place, and being on rising ground was apparently such to early travellers.

Bilfrost is a name borrowed from Norse mythology and means the rainbow, or the bridge, that every warrior had to cross to get from this life to the next; only those who met their death by arms in war had the privilege of walking "bilfrost".

Brokenhead doesn't mean any of the things a fanciful mind might conjure, but was so called because the Brokenhead river has two heads.

Carberry named after Carberry Tower of Musselburgh, Scotland, by J. J. Hill, United States railway-tycoon, while on an inspection trip with C.P.R. directors.

Carrot River was apparently named by the younger La Verendrye, about 1750, for the wild root (psoralea esculenta) which explorers found along the river which was "the pomme de terre" (spud) of the French half-breeds which is white when skinned and when boiled is tolerably good eating.

Cromwell got its name from its first postmaster who was a great admirer of Oliver Cromwell.

Decimal, the modern tendency is to shorten things up; not so in this case. The name was suggested by the earlier name of the place, Dot.

Garraway on the Hudson Bay Railway was called after Garraway's coffee house in London, England, where the first sale of furs from Hudson Bay was held in 1671.

Gruenthal, this is German for "verdant vale".

Jacob (le chutes de) rapids, got their name because of a man named Jacques, "who was dared to run his canoe over a fall of about 20 feet of water". Jacques was not the man to turn down a dare, but in accepting he was dashed to pieces.

Police, a point on Lake Winnipeg was named in 1889, the year a police yacht, Keewatin, was wrecked there drowning two policemen.

Rapid City's name has nothing to do with any sort of life lived there, but got its name because of the many rapids in the river at that place.

St. Boniface, originated with Abbe

Joseph Norbert Provencher, who reached the Red River in 1818. Part of the Abbe's house was ready to be used as a temporary chapel by All Saint's Day, 1818. The chapel was placed, "under the patronage of St. Boniface in order to draw God's blessing on the German Meurons, Catholics none too fervent, through the intercession of the Apostle of their nation."

Semple, named in honor of Robert Semple, British officer who arrived there in 1815 as Governor in Chief of the Hudson's Bay Company territories, and who was slain, along with twenty colonists at the Massacre of Seven Oaks in 1816.

Sevenoaks, scene of the above massacre is just north of the city of Winnipeg and is so known because of the seven oaks there.

Silver Heights, a suburb of Winnipeg received lyrical treatment as early as 1869 when it was described as, "a gentle knoll of the prairie which shines as with a silver rim when the sun is reflected from the polished culms of the buffalo grass."

Stonewall, a name killing two birds with one stone. It satisfied the patriotism of its American postmaster by honoring General Stonewall Jackson, and it referred to the limestone quarries in the vicinity.

Waswanesa is Algonquin Indian for whip-poor-will and those delightful birds were thick in the region.

There isn't anything too romantic about the word Winnipeg. Like Manitoba, Winnipeg was first applied to the Lake of that name. This is evidently Indian meaning "nasty water lake or sea or ocean lake." In a Jesuit missionary report of 1640 there is reference to the "Ounipigon" or "dirty people" so called because the word "ouinipeg" the unknown sea from the shores of which they came meant, "dirty water".

Portage la Prairie, French for prairie portage, was a post office before July, 1870. The locality is mentioned by La Verendrye in his journal for 1739 as a carrying place from the Assiniboine over to Lake Manitoba, used by the Indians on their trading expeditions to the English posts at Hudson Bay. La Verendrye built Fort La Reine in 1738 near the city at the south end of the portage. It was one of the chief trading posts of the French until the cession of Canada to Great Britain.

Brandon House, from which Brandon takes its name, had three sites, the last being about ten miles below the present city. This was an important Hudson's Bay Company post, founded on its first site in 1793 and occupied on its last site until 1832. Brandon was probably named after the 8th Duke of Hamilton, who in 1782 took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Brandon. The family held largely of Hudson's Bay Co. stock.

Dauphin comes from Fort Dauphin of which there were several, the first being built in 1742, and named for the then Dauphin of France.

Selkirk was called after the Earl of Selkirk (1774-1820).

Renwer is an example of the trouble often gone to in concocting a name. This became a village on the C.N.R. in 1904, and is made up from the last three letters of the name, A. E. Warren (Ren) then chief clerk of the railway, and of the initials of W. E. Roberts (wer) Supt. at Brandon.

Nothing is known of the origin of hundreds of place names in Western Canada and no doubt the Dominion Government would be interested in hearing from anyone who has authentic information about the name of place in which they live.

Snow And Still More Snow

By MAUD STRIKE,
Shellbrook, Sask.

"WELL I see I'm not the only damn fool out today!"

It was Christmas Eve, 1924, and the remark was levelled at Mother by a neighbor who met her at the depot where she was securing an express package, precisely the same errand he had come on himself.

Mother laughed. Maybe it was a bit brash to be travelling in an open sleigh box in such inclement weather, when one takes into consideration the thermometer had hit the fifty below mark during the night and was not much above forty below when they headed out for the ten-mile trip to town. With a bitter fifteen-mile-an-hour wind blowing, and the snow deep and difficult for even horses to travel.

Yes, snows were deep that winter as they had been even in pioneer days. People are grumbling about our present heavy snowfalls, yet the first settlers went through it all without a murmur. During the winter of 1904-05 two bachelor settlers awoke one morning to discover their log shack completely covered with the white stuff and they themselves trapped inside. They extricated themselves by removing a window and once outside were able to remove the snow from the door.

Another early settler worked for a rancher one winter and his employer travelled to Prince Albert to replenish their larder. The intended two-day trip lasted two weeks. Blizzards kept him there and his employee lived on rabbits that he was able to snare until his boss returned. And without exaggeration the snow was more than a trifle deep when the boss returned.

I can remember Dad taking my sister and I to school after a severe snowstorm. We had a gelding we called Billy who was born with a twisted front foot. He was a good horse, but the deep snow up the hill to the school was almost too much for him and his team mate. They floundered along as best they could until they finally managed to drag the sleigh to the top of the hill where the snow was just as deep as climbing the hill.

When the country was thrown open for homesteading the snows were generally deep, often above the knees on the level. Mother paid a day-long visit to an English neighbor several miles distant one winter and had to walk through knee-deep snow the entire way. Dad didn't have his first team of oxen then, so if they wanted to go anywhere it had to be done on foot, both winter and summer.

All are fully aware that snows are piling up this winter and residents are more or less grumbling. But it is to be recalled their pioneer parents went through it all and with less means of travel at their disposal. One simple reason that makes it more difficult now is that everyone relies on motor travel. Pioneers used the horse and sleigh and cutter. Trails where were they could best be made. Nowadays if at all possible everyone stays with the built roadway.

During the 1930's snows were heavy, though practically every summer saw drought. In early March, 1937, Dad and Mother and a bachelor neighbor journeyed by horse team and sleigh to another neighbor and his wife several miles distant. Snowfall had been heavy and coming to a part of the road where the fence posts were buried they were undecided which way to go.

"Let's try the drift," the friend suggested.

They did, travelling a full mile atop

a snow drift that had packed as hard as iron. Their host and his wife could scarcely credit their ears.

"Don't tell us you came atop of that drift?" she said.

They assured her they did. It seems they and their near neighbor had a road around it and they sent them home on this. They were afraid to have them try riding the drift a second time.

This is not by any means the first winter that has commenced in October. Others in years gone by were just as long and as severe though snowfall did not always come in blizzard proportions as it seems intent on doing this winter. We are past our third blizzard and once again roads will have to be opened for motor traffic. The pioneer had none of this to bother with.

Every fence line is plugged and in many spots one can only guess a fence is there, even around your own yard. Yet the severe blizzards of 1948 did exactly the same thing. That winter our path from the front door to the front gate was between two walls of snow from January until the spring thaws came. The difference being this started in the old year instead of the new. We never saw town for six weeks in 1948, and thus far we have made it there every week with the exception of once and that dragged into two weeks. Of course we may see a repetition of '48. No one knows. We will all have to keep our fingers crossed and wait and see.

Plans For Saskatchewan

SOONER or later the South Saskatchewan river dam at Outlook, Saskatchewan, will be built and that province has a vision of a bright future when water is made available for irrigation and power for industrial purposes. The province needs more extensive power development and the drier regions need water to create a greater diversity of agriculture.

E. P. Holle, economist, now an employee of the Saskatchewan Power Corporation, heads a group of Regina citizens who presented a brief to the Gordon Royal Commission investigating economic affairs in Canada, in which a plan for extensive industrial development was outlined. The little town of Outlook is to be the centre of intensive manufacturing through the advantage of power made available by the proposed huge dam. It is proposed that the town be made a model community, planned to eventually house the families of some 11,000 workers who would be employed by prospective secondary industries. A ready supply of coal, natural gas and minerals would be available for industrial development.

It is estimated that the dam will cost \$135 million, of which the federal government would supply \$62 million. Its construction will take from 8 to 10 years.

Lack of water and lack of industry is holding the province back. Saskatchewan relies too much on a one-crop economy — the production of wheat. Its agriculture needs diversification and industrial development is needed to create employment, provide a greater market for the products of the farms, and supply a certain amount of needed manufactured goods at lower prices.

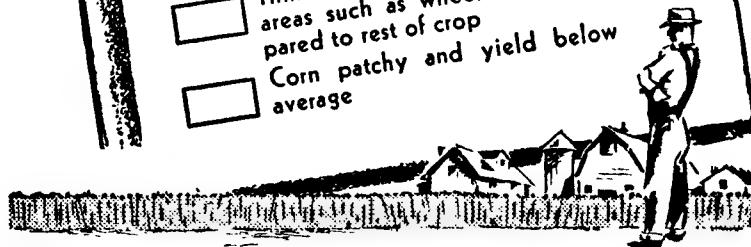
It cost \$15,149 a month to operate a Norwegian tramp ocean freighter. The cost to operate a similar United States ship is \$39,311 a month.

WHAT'S YOUR SCORE on this FARM CHECK LIST?

WIREWORM TEST

Mark an "X" if any of the following conditions have existed on your farm:

- Crops seeded on fallow or rebroken grassland were thin and patchy
- Soon after emergence, crop became bare in patches, especially on knolls and slopes
- Plants dead or dying, underground stems shredded, seeds destroyed
- Poor yield of crop seeded on summer-fallow
- Thinning not as severe in packed areas such as wheel tracks, compared to rest of crop
- Corn patchy and yield below average



If you marked even one "X," quite likely your farm is infested with wireworms. This year, don't take a chance — treat your seed with

'MERGAMMA' C

'MERGAMMA' C — The original, dual-purpose seed dressing with SIX years of PROVEN performance—kills wireworms AND controls seed-borne diseases in ONE operation. For use on ALL your seed including wheat, oats, barley. Adheres to the seed, less free-floating dust, easy to apply.

FOR SEED-BORNE DISEASES ONLY, USE

'AGROX' C

A recent survey of farmers' seed grain samples showed that an average of 94% of Barley seed, 85% of Oats, and 36% of Wheat contained Smut infection. Also, 80% of Barley FIELDS examined contained Smut. Don't run the risk—treat your seed with tried and proven 'AGROX' C.

A SURE way to find out if wireworms are in your soil is to use proven 'MERGAMMA' C. You'll SEE the difference and welcome the increased yield!

Order From Your Local Dealer — NOW!

**CHIPMAN CHEMICALS
LIMITED**

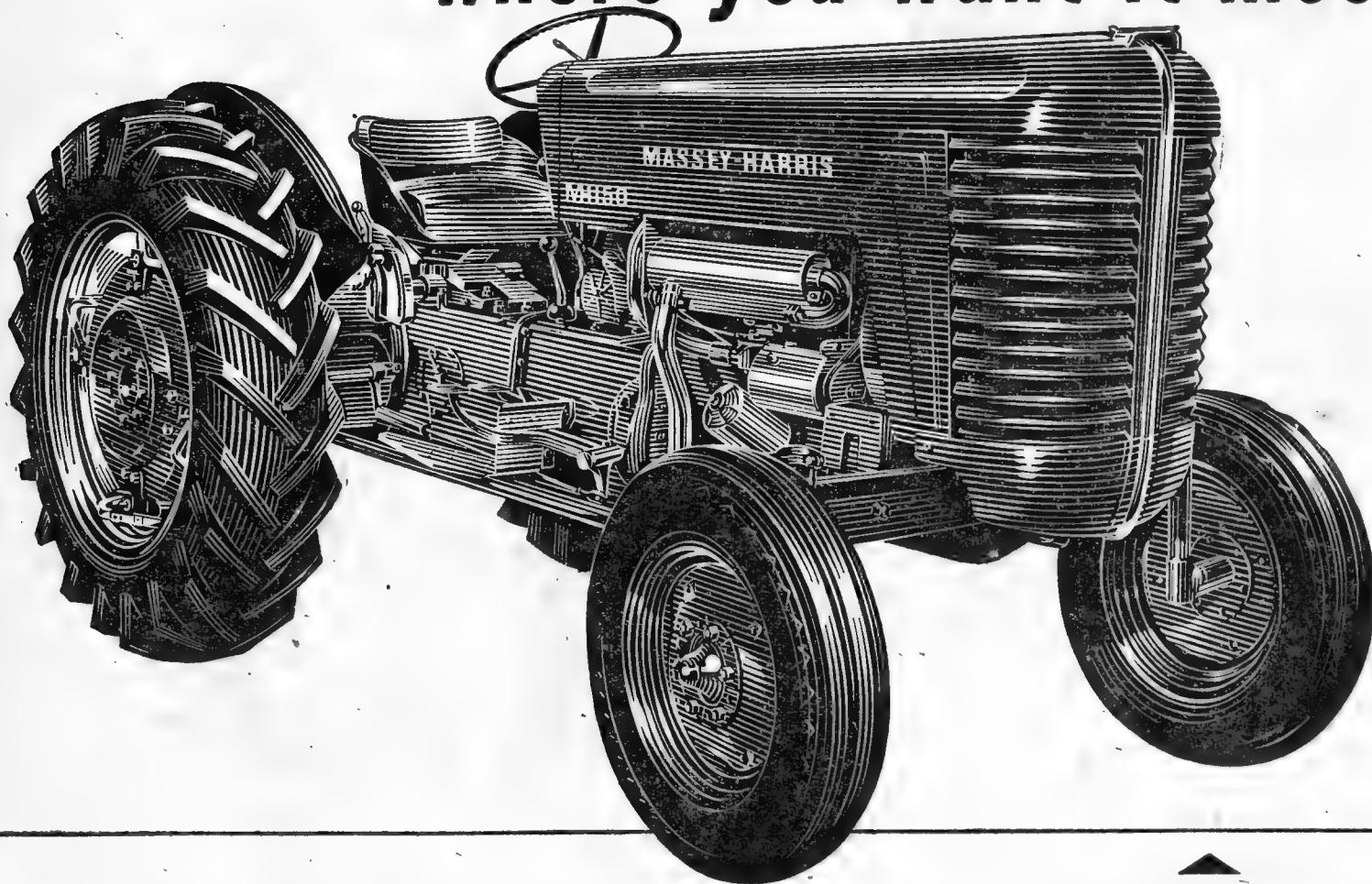
WINNIPEG · SASKATOON · EDMONTON · MONTREAL · TORONTO · VANCOUVER

Tomorrow's Design Today!

THE '56 MASSEY-HARRIS POWER LINE BRINGS YOU

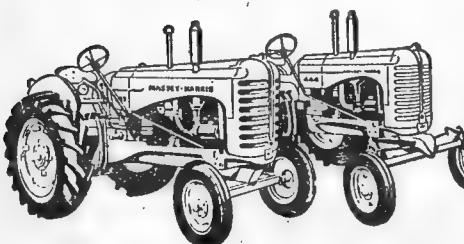
POWER

where you want it most!

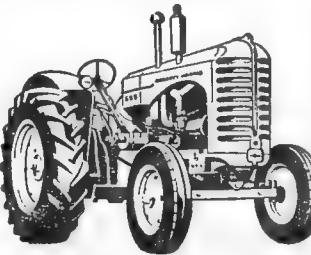


In four new, more powerful engines...in the new *applied* hydraulics of MH-50 Hydramic Power...in the higher-voltage electrical system of the new 333 and 444...and in Power Steering...Massey-Harris tractors for '56 bring you power where you want it most! Here are four new tractors with more get-up-and-go, built for an *entirely new* standard of performance—a standard straight out of tomorrow!

The New MH-50 is a *different* kind of 2-3 plow Massey-Harris. The difference lies in Hydramic Power—a hustling, down-to-earth power that takes engine power, hydraulic power and draft, and makes them work together in a way they've never worked before!



The New 333 and 444 lean into tough jobs with a real 'let's-go' eagerness! These '56 models have a new transmission (10 forward speeds, 2 reverse), 12-volt electrical system, lowered PTO for direct-line power to implements, enclosed hydraulics, Wrist-Action three-point hitch, and many other 'tomorrow's design' improvements.



The New 555 is the most powerful Massey-Harris ever built! It takes the biggest equipment in easy stride. Swings into the heaviest jobs with power to spare! See how easy it is to handle with Power Steering—optional on all '56 Power Line models!

NOW IN MASSEY-HARRIS SHOWROOMS COAST-TO-COAST

MF-456A

MASSEY-HARRIS-FERGUSON LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA



MANY FARM MACHINERY ACCIDENTS

Each year, more and more accidents from farm machinery are reported. Yet recent machines have built-in safety features for your protection. Most farm accidents are caused by carelessness and hurry. Be safe.

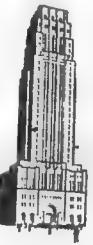
For your family's sake, remember:

1. Tractor upsets are usually due to improper hitching, or side hill tipping.
2. Keep safety shields in place.
3. Keep children away from machines.
4. Never have a passenger on the tractor.
5. Go slow—tractors are not built for speeding.
6. Use your head as well as your hands.

Today, more than ever before, it is necessary to work safely; accidents cost lives and money. Another good practice is to start a savings account at The Canadian Bank of Commerce; add to it regularly; watch it grow. For keeping records, use a current account; pay all bills by cheque. Your cancelled cheques serve as receipts. You'll get a friendly welcome at our nearest branch.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

MORE THAN 700 BRANCHES ACROSS CANADA



FN-106

The Future Prospects Of Beef Industry

R. M. Putnam, Alberta's deputy minister of agriculture, told the Western Stock Growers' convention that about 77% of the meat produced in the province is exportable. The figure of production in 1954 was 263,562,000 lbs., of which 202,062,000 was available for export. He calculated that by 1980 Alberta's population will be 1,675,000 people who will consume 99,160,000 lbs. of meat so that production may well increase by 75% at that future date.

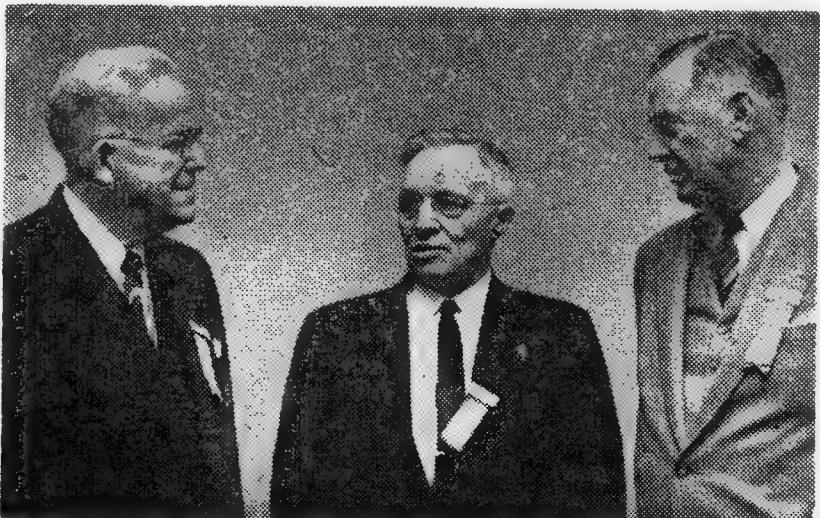
Mr. Putnam was optimistic over the long trend. He said that by 1980 Canada's population will be up to 24½ millions and that of the United States to 205 millions. So there will be 48 million more people on this continent to feed and the increased demand for meat should be 3,696,000,000 lbs., or 6,160,000 animals.

The most important factor affecting the appetite for beef, said Mr. Putnam, is the size of the per capita income and the relative price of the product. Well paid people buy more beef, which is exemplified by the increase in beef consumption in the U.S. from 68 lbs. per capita per annum in 1938 to 90 lbs. today, and in Canada from 48.6 lbs. to 73.4. There is the factor, too, that meat is an important item in a reducing diet.

Alberta's total farm land is placed at 68 million acres about 44 million of which is occupied. It would cost a lot to clear and break the new lands so there is a limitation to an increase in grazing land. More cattle will be grown on farms. Needed are improved pastures and better fertilizers, better management practices, new grasses and pasture rotations. At Broxburn in Southern Alberta 80 Aberdeen-Angus cows and calves thrived on 20 acres of irrigated pasture in 1955. At the Lethbridge Experimental Farm up to 6,100 fluid lbs. of milk was produced per acre.

The partial reseeding of native grasses to crested wheat grass, rotational grazing and full utilization of cover crops might well result in doubling the carrying capacity of cattle and sheep ranges. Higher yields of grain will allow more animals to be maintained per acre.

"The achievements of the beef industry in Alberta during the past 40 to 50 years," said Mr. Putnam, "has been due to the fact that the operators have applied knowledge, whether from experience, observation or the laboratory, to the solution of their problems. The basis of all advancement is knowledge, no matter what may be its origin."



At Exhibition Association convention. Left to right: C. B. McKee, of Regina, past president; Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture; H. G. Love, vice-president of Calgary Exhibition and Stampede.

Western Canadian Exhibition Association

BIG events are assured for those who attend exhibitions in Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Calgary this coming summer. The annual meeting of the Western Canada Association of Exhibitions was held recently in Winnipeg and extensive plans made for the coming season.

C. B. McKee, of Regina, in his presidential report for the past year, mentioned that the grounds and buildings of the five Class A exhibitions have an estimated value of \$15,204,102. The gross profit of the five events last year was well over \$3,000,000, before appropriations and reserves. Each association is engaged in building up plant and making extensive improvements.

Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, addressed the meeting and said the best check on the progress of agriculture can be found at the exhibitions. The federal government realized such to be a fact and had given grants of \$623,275 in 1955.

Harvey Tolton, of Brandon, introduced the subject of junior activities, and it was decided to set up a special committee to formulate a program for junior work. In Minnesota there are 50,000 young farm people in 4-H

clubs and 2,000 take an active part in the state exhibition.

New officers elected: President, Wilfred MacGregor, Brandon; vice-president, J. B. Cross, Calgary; secretary, Mrs. Letta Walsh, of Saskatoon.

Next year's meeting will be held in Brandon.

Quality Needed In Hogs

IN 1951, 31.3% of hog marketings in Canada graded A. In 1955 only 27%. Geo. A Schell, of Toronto, president of the Meat Packers' Council, stated that there must be an improvement in hog quality if any quantity of pork is to be exported. In 1955 exports of pork were the equivalent of 570,000 hogs and the U.S. took 97%. Canadian consumption of pork was the equivalent of 5,500,000 hogs. Mr. Schell thinks the British market may be regained some time in the future and the demand there is for a quality product. So is the U.S. demand.

Exports of beef in terms of cattle totalled 21,682 head, compared with 43,297 in 1954, a 50% decrease.

F. M. Baker, director of field services for the council, said Saskatchewan, primarily a grain-producing province, has also a terrific livestock potential as a result of its grain production.

you get
**MORE
POWER**

in all Ford's great new short-stroke V-8 engines!

Ford Triple-Economy Trucks give you *more power per dollar* on every kind of farm hauling job! Seven mighty V-8 engines, of the newest Y-block design, offer horsepower increases ranging up to 26%! Every one is a true *short-stroke* engine, and that means smoother running, longer life and far greater economy, day in and day out all year 'round.

Ford Truck power pays off in extra work, extra savings!

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SAFETY**

with Lifeguard Design in Ford's famous Driverized Cabs!

Only Ford Trucks bring you Lifeguard Design, with new Lifeguard steering wheel that helps protect the driver in case of an accident, and Lifeguard door latches that help keep doors from springing open in a collision. You get bigger brakes, tubeless tires on all models, new wrap-around windshield with "built-on" exterior visor, and the solid comfort and driving ease of Ford's famous Driverized Cabs!

you get
**MORE
PAYLOAD**

with new models, stronger construction, increased capacities!

'56 Ford Trucks offer bigger payloads in all models used most on the farm! Payload ratings on some models have been increased by as much as one ton! New F-100 half-ton Pickup with special 8-foot box now offers 65.4 cu. ft. of loadspace—biggest in the half-ton field! Stronger springs, axles, frames on Ford Trucks mean extra capacity without extra weight. You can haul more and haul it for less with Ford Triple-Economy Trucks!



F-500 Grain Body

Farmers get **MORE OF EVERYTHING**

in **FORD TRUCKS**

triple
economy



SEE YOUR FORD-MONARCH DEALER

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING



Quality in meat, as in every food product, is finally judged when it's eaten. Each meat consumer has his own ideas of quality but to most people it is a desirable combination of flavour, tenderness, and relation of fat to lean. To put a quality product on the table requires skill and efficiency in production, processing, distribution and, finally, in kitchen preparation.

Each meat animal has certain basic individual qualities depending on the way it has been bred and fed. The market grades and classes of livestock must relate these various qualities to consumer preference, and so they do. They are based on the same factors which make for meat quality—weight, age, conformation and finish.

Livestock, unlike fresh eggs, apples or potatoes, don't reach the consumer in the same form in which they leave the farm. The latter products are graded for quality as they are packed in carton, box or bag. There are still minor variations in size, weight, or colour, but inside the skin or shell the quality is uniform.

Not so with commercial livestock. Each animal is, in effect, a bundle of products of varying desirability already prepackaged by nature. Grading based on the apparent average quality within the package, permits a cash settlement when the animal is sold to the packer. As the carcass passes down the disassembly line it is trimmed and processed to consumer requirements. Only then can the quality of the wide range of individual cuts and portions be appraised from the consumer's viewpoint.



For his part, the packer makes a careful selection of product to conform to his own brand standards. Guided by the brand lines which best suit her taste and budget, the housewife can select the quality of meat desired.



"DOC" BROWNELL'S CORNER

We don't buy "No. 1 Northern Bread" because it takes more than the best wheat to make the best loaf. Seems to me it's about the same with meat. Grading of the raw material—livestock—is the

guidepost of quality to producers. At the other end, packers' brands on the finished products—meats—are yardsticks of quality to consumers. Pretty basic to moving meat, I'd say.

Write for free copies of "A letter on Canadian Livestock Products".

MEAT PACKERS COUNCIL OF CANADA
200 BAY ST., TORONTO 1

Review Of Livestock Industry

RALPH BENNETT, chief of the live stock marketing branch of the federal department of agriculture, is careful in what he says when he makes an address. But it was plain from what he told the Western Stock Growers' convention that he believes the long-term trend for the cattle producing industry in this part of Canada is bright. Of course no one knows when a slump may occur and upset all prognostications. There are no infallible prophets in this atomic age.

Mr. Bennett said that the cattle cycle is nearing its peak but, for the first time in the history of the country, demand is keeping up with supply. There has been no heavy marketing of sheep and calves in this country. While there was considerable such marketing in the United States last year, the people at the head of the U.S. government marketing services are hopeful that heavy demand will continue and prices will likely upturn provided, once again that word, that national prosperity is maintained.

Mr. Bennett said that this region of the west is fortunate in its location as a cattle raising area. British Columbia's population is increasing rapidly and exports thereto are running at 1,000 head of cattle a week and 3,000 head of hogs MORE than was the case ten years ago. Then the United States Pacific Northwest is growing in population at a rapid rate and is a meat deficient region. Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland are big growing cities needing a lot of meat and Alberta is strategically located to supply same.

The population of the United States is increasing at the rate of 2½ million a year and Canada's is going up at over 300,000 a year. Eastern Canada is a meat deficient area and there is an almost continuous movement of beef and pork eastward. Cattle exports last year was only 2 per cent

of production and hog exports 12 per cent. Canadian people are eating almost all the meat that is being produced.

Canada has 10 million head of cattle and the U.S. 95 million. Canada markets 100,000 hogs a week and the U.S. 1,000,000. But the amount of meat eaten by U.S. people on a per capita basis is higher than in Canada.

The following table gives information regarding population and meat animal markets for 1955:

| | Cattle | Hog | |
|----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | Population | Marketings | Gradings |
| N.W.T. | 28 | | |
| B.C. | 1,305 | 55,775 | 40,705 |
| Alberta | 1,066 | 570,888 | 1,685,887 |
| Sask. | 889 | 380,235 | 562,359 |
| Manitoba | 849 | 185,503 | 435,507 |
| West | 4,137 | 1,192,401 | 2,724,458 |
| Ontario | 5,183 | 671,777 | 1,997,314 |
| Quebec | 4,520 | 102,558 | 1,057,219 |
| Maritime | 1,761 | 26,082 | 137,593 |
| East | 11,464 | 800,417 | 3,192,126 |
| Canada | 15,601 | 1,992,818 | 5,916,584 |

With 26½ % of the population of Canada, the three prairie provinces and British Columbia marketed 59.8% of all the cattle marketed in Canada last year, and 46.1% of all hogs marketed.

Alberta has the largest surplus. With only about 7% of the nation's population cattle marketings equal nearly 29% of the nation's total and hog gradings about the same.

The movement of cattle going on feed totalled 1,626 for B.C., 106,905 for Alberta, 26,309 for Sask., and 11,169 for Manitoba, or a total of 146,099 for the west as against 129,990 in 1954. The total for the east was 288,712 in 1955 and 264,825 in 1954. The national total was 288,712 compared with 264,825 in 1954. These figures do not include feeders moved from one part of a province to another part of the same province.

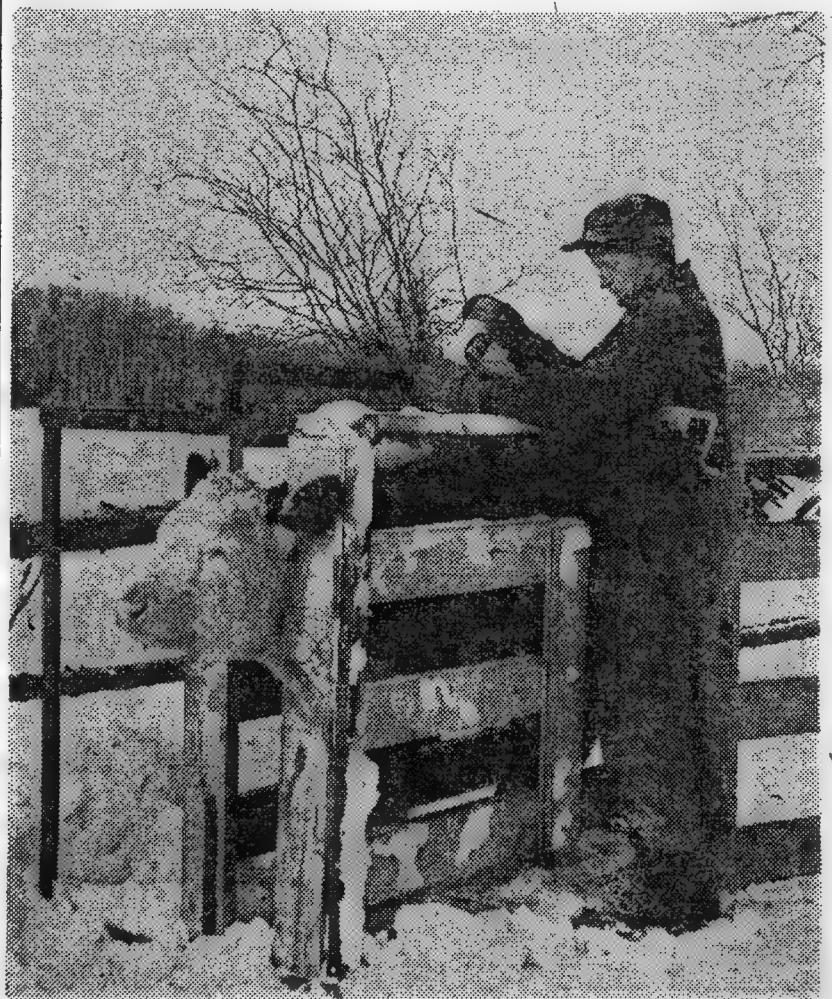


Photo by Neil C. McKinnon, Togo, Sask.
Using the stock squeeze to dust for lice.

How to buy a car

(and get the most for your money)

Resist for a moment the glitter and glamour of the beautiful Plymouth. Consider each of the new cars with your head, not your heart.

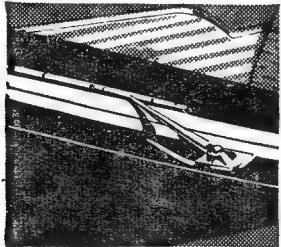
Ask yourself how long their type of styling will retain its freshness. For example, you can now enjoy Plymouth's up-swept rear fenders and taut, tailored lines that have set the trend for things yet to come. Result: a Plymouth will look modern for years, have consistently higher value.

Above all, find out about the hidden values—such as Plymouth's sturdy box-type frame, Oriflow shock absorbers, and 2-cylinder front brakes—that give you more car for your money.

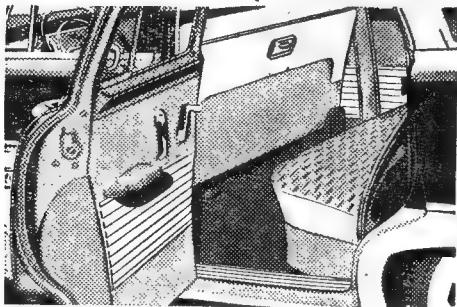
Think of power, too, not solely in terms of Plymouth's verve and vigour, but also with tomorrow's upkeep in mind. Look for built-in features like the floating-oil intake and shrouded fan on Plymouth Sixes and V-8's . . . and other built-in features that mean lower repair bills and continued high power a year or so from now.

Shown below are a few of the extra-quality features of the '56 Plymouth. Your Plymouth dealer can show you many more. See him soon . . . see why *it pays to purchase a Plymouth!*

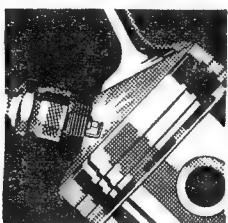
With all of its high-quality features, a Plymouth is easy to buy!



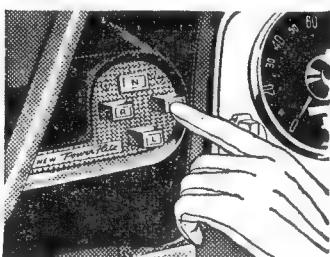
A Dozen Safety Features
...like electric windshield wipers (above), Safety-Rim wheels, safety door latches . . . are standard. Full-time power steering and power brakes are available.



Bright, Durable Upholstery in Plymouth interiors is colour-blended with the exterior finish, is long-wearing, easily cleaned, and fade resistant.



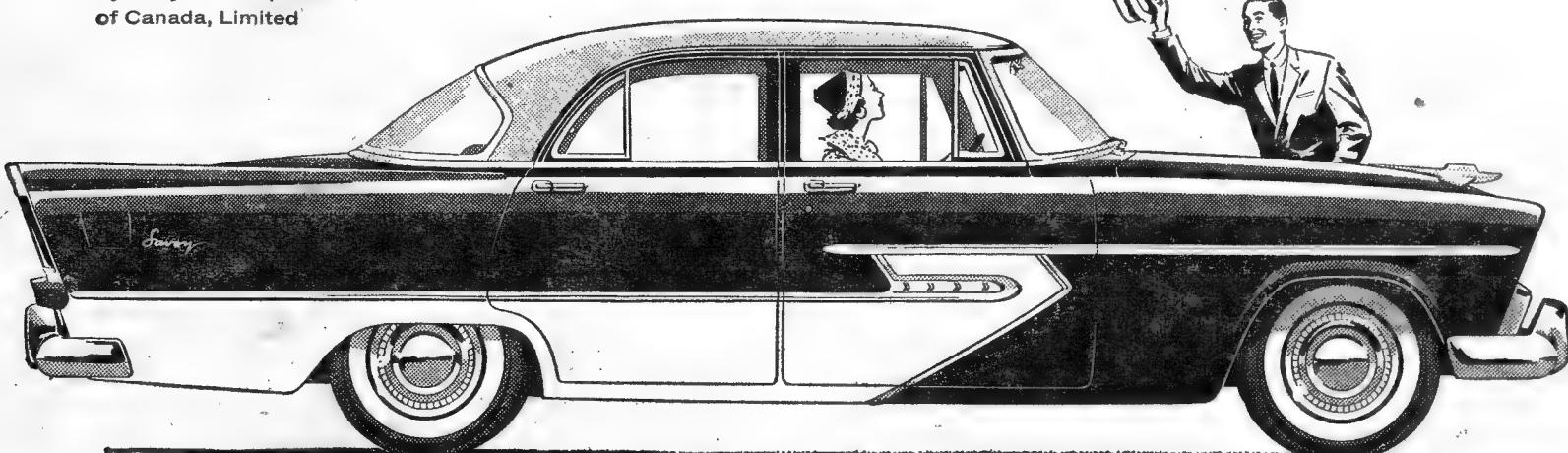
Rounded Combustion Chambers of the Plymouth V-8 help give better mileage, prevent carbon hot spots. Up to 200 h.p. for instant response.



Push-button Drive Selector with PowerFlite automatic transmission can be yours. It's the modern way to drive. Conveniently located to the left of the driver.

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on the new type bacon hog — Land-
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ported Landrace that money will buy.

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Unchanging Ivan

By M. B. EVANS

THE times were hard. Europe was in its usual state of turmoil. Business was bad. So bad, in fact, that a group of British businessmen met together in London to see what could be done about it. The answer they came up with — "Trade with China." Or Cathay, to give the country the name they used then. The year was 1551.

It was difficult for the British group of traders to get through to China— for trade or for just plain visiting. At that time Spanish and Portuguese traders barred the way, with their version of a "China blockade". Eventually it was decided that the British businessmen would try to enter China by the northern route, via Russia.

By and large it was an unknown country to which these men turned. Some continental travellers had visit-

ed the real Russia and had written books about their experiences there, but these chronicles were little known in Britain. England had heard rumors of a powerful Eastern Christian country but the "Russ" mentioned in the English literature of that time was not modern Russia but the Polish-Lithuanian kingdom.

When, after a difficult voyage, the sailing ship that carried the group finally dropped anchor in a Northern bay the Englishmen found the people there personally friendly and hospitable. But they would do no business with them nor would they allow the group to go further inland until a messenger brought back the "O.K." from Moscow. Moscow being some 1,500 miles away and the messenger slow, the group became somewhat weary of the long wait and asked to set out anyway. But, by one pretext and another, they were kept waiting on the word from Moscow.

Finally, quite fed-up with the delay, the group set off with their unwilling, but going along with them, guides. They had not got far inland before the messenger reached them with the official approval for their trip. After that the natives reversed their hindering tactics and became most helpful so that the party made good time on their way.

On reaching Moscow the British group were received by the ruler of the country, a man who was to become known in later years as Ivan the terrible. The English were given a great reception including a state banquet. The foreign guests were greatly taken by the way the Royal Prince handed out the meat and drink individually, and by name, to his 140 courtiers who were present at the banquet. The leader of the British party remarked the performance with surprise, saying: "it seems miraculous that a Prince otherwise occupied in great matters of state should so well remember so many and sundry particular names!" A few days later the Englishman recorded in his diary that: "the Russes told our men that the reason thereof was to the end that the Emperor might keep the knowledge of his own household withal, that such as are under his displeasure might by this means be known!"

Later the party of Englishmen had an opportunity to visit around the city and the surrounding countryside. Their leader, a serviceman himself, noted, of the Russian army: "I believe they be such men for hard living as are not under the sun . . . though they lie in the field 2 months, at such times as it shall freeze more than a yarde thicke, the common soldier hath neither a tent nor anything else over his head."

As a result of that first trip to Moscow, on their way to China, the English traders were able to obtain from the Russian czar the privilege of free trade throughout all the Russias, a promise that Ivan kept. Thus was formed the Muscovy Company, the first of the many great chartered companies that, in later years, were to spread British trade over most of the known world. As a reward for this success the leader of the group was made Grand Pilot of the Muscovy Company's fleet and given equal powers with the first governors and consuls in Russia.

So honored he made a second trip to Moscow and was the official escort for the first Russian ambassador to be credited to the English court. An account of this first Russian diplomat's behaviour is contained in a letter written by the Muscovy Company's agent: "We do not finde the Ambassador nowe at the last so conformable to reason as wee had thought wee shoulde. Hee is very mistrustful, and thinketh every man will beguile him . . . For they bee subtil people, and doe not alwaies speake the trueth, and thinke other men to bee like themselves . . ."

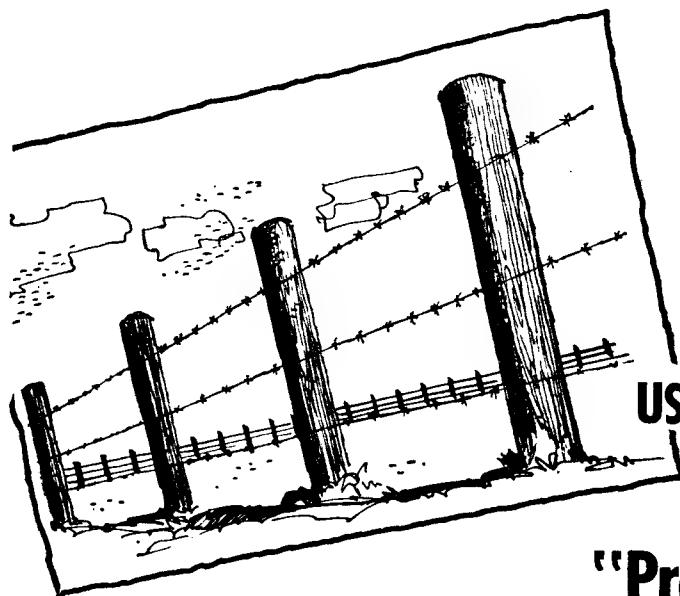
Women's faults are many,
Men have only two.
All the things they say,
And all the things they do.

* * *
There once was a maiden of Siam
Who said to her lover, young Kiam,
"If you kiss me of course
You will have to use force —
But surely you're stronger than
I am."

* * *
"How did the Smith wedding go off?"

"Fine until the minister asked the bride if she would obey her husband."

"What happened then?"
"She replied, 'Do you think I am crazy?' and the groom, who was in a kind of a daze, said 'I do'."

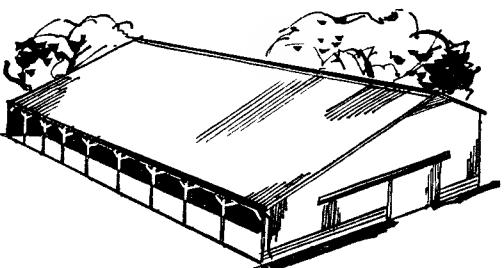


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CANADA CREOSOTING COMPANY LIMITED, FR56-1
P.O. Box 255, Calgary, Alta.

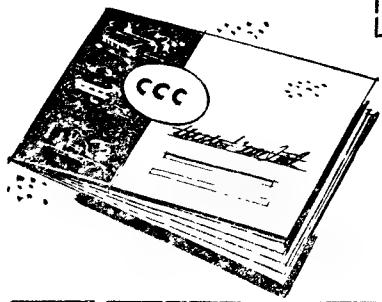
Please send me illustrated booklet on Pole type construction
with Pressure treated wood.

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Be sure your posts and poles are "Pressure Treated"
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**CANADA CREOSOTING
COMPANY LIMITED**

Your Nature Questions

By KERRY WOOD

QUESTION: How do porcupines produce that strange tremolo love-song they sing during the nights of March and April?

When this question first came to me years ago, I was completely baffled by it. Porcupines are relatively common in our district; once a pair mated right beside our cabin on a moonlit night in May. The preliminaries included a lot of whimperings much like the cries of a human baby, while the animals also produced some gutteral grunts and softer mewings. These sounds were described to the questioners, but they said no: they meant a long drawn tremolo sound that went on for an hour at a time, night after night — a far-carrying sound they could hear a half-mile from the woodlands. Baffled once more by this hardy perennial among nature questions, the next time there was a chance to observe the marital affairs of porcupines I paid closer attention to their vocals. Still a mixture of whimperings, grunts, and mewings, while the carrying range was limited to about one hundred feet.

Then one March night a farmer friend accompanied me along a snowy road. From a spruce copse a quarter mile distant came a bell-like tolling of pleasing sound.

My friend said: "That porky has been singing there every night for a week."

"Porcupine? That's the spring song of a saw-whet owl!"

It is a truly lovely song, too. Sometimes the tiny, eight-inch bird utters the gentle but penetrating "too-too-too-etc." for an hour or more without a pause. The next time you hear a "porcupine" singing from the spruce woods, stalk close and have a good look at a beautiful little owl!

Question: Do we actually have Ice-worms in Canada?

You got me, friend. There are more than a million varieties of insects on this continent and more being named every year, so perhaps we'll eventually locate Ice-worms to back up the lyrics of a catchy song. However, we do have Snow-fleas or springtails, including some hot-weather varieties that give stagnant ponds a plum-purple sheen with their massed bodies. The winter species come to the surface of the snow during February and March and gather in sunny patches among woodlands. At times the snow will be literally darkened by their massed numbers. It takes a lot of springtails to color the snow, because each one measures a mere sixteenth of an inch in length. They are blue-black in color, six legged, and equipped with a peculiar muscle-flap hinged under the abdomen. By putting tension on this spring-board muscle and suddenly releasing the free end, the tiny creature is propelled into the air in a flea-like jump — hence the nickname, Snow Fleas. They live among the leaf mold under the snow, but work their way to the surface on mornings when the atmosphere is moist. They can stand ten below zero out in the open, but not dry cold. Best time to see them: forenoon on a foggy, early March morning. Look them up in an insect book; the family name is Collembola.

Question: Do birds suffer many accidents?

We've got a one-legged Chickadee at our feeding station right now; a few years ago we had another. A friend phoned about a one-legged woodpecker he has seen several times

this winter. Another neighbor phoned yesterday to tell me she is looking after an owl that has been blinded in one eye. Oh, yes; birds have many accidents.

Usually an injury impairs a bird's abilities so much that it soon becomes an easy victim for a predator. But if a wounded bird survives the initial shock and adjustment period, then it may carry on quite comfortably. The very worst injury is a broken wing; it is rare that a bird recovers (in the wilds, that is) from such an accident. Yet I remember a shot-injured ruffed grouse that was unable to fly again, and it managed to thrive in a dense willow thicket for more than a year.

Question: Every springtime I find a few lizards in my root-cellars. Are they poisonous?

That "lizard" name has been adopted throughout the prairie provinces as a vernacular nickname for the salamander. Salamanders are completely harmless to humans, and quite useful in the general scheme of nature. They feed on insects, tiny slugs, and minute snails. Occasionally we see a mass migration of salamanders leaving a breeding pond on a rainy evening in late June.

Question: We find cone-flakes on the snow under spruce trees where there have been no squirrels for years. What's the explanation?

Probably a tree-top visit by a flock of either White-winged or Red Crossbills, very beautiful birds related to the sparrow family. They range across the forested parts of settled Canada during the winter season, flying back to mountain and northern forests at nesting time. The points of their beaks are actually criss-crossed, to help the birds tweak apart the leaves of spruce cones so that they can feed on the nutty seeds hidden there.

Question: Do hibernating animals live off their fat?

That's particularly true of bears. Rodent hibernators, such as woodchucks, chipmunks, jumping mice, and the ground squirrels we erroneously call "gophers" all store ample food caches near their sleeping dens and wake up briefly every few days to have a little snack. The true Gopher does not hibernate at all.

Question: Does a skunk always stink, or while it is spraying an enemy?

The sulphide scent comes from glands situated near the anal opening, and is shot out in the form of a fine mist. If there is a strong wind blowing towards the skunk at the time of spraying, some scent may get onto the fur of the animal to give it B.O. for a short time. Normally there is no skunk-smell about a skunk; they are cleanly little animals and descented specimens make wonderful pets. If a skunk happens to be shooting with the wind, the spray may carry 15 feet. Usually there is an 8 or 10 foot-limit. But the scent will carry on the breeze for a distance of a mile from the scene of spraying, while the pungent odour will cling to the sprayed area for several days and weeks.

Thanks very much for your interesting letters about Nature.

Mary had a little lamb,
A lobster and some prunes,
A glass of milk, a piece of pie,
And umpteen macaroons;
It made the waiters grin,
To see her order so;
And when they carried Mary out,
Her face was white as snow.

Alberta's horse population is around 974,454, the lowest in this century. Harry Salter, secretary of the Alberta Percheron Association, says the demand for heavy draft horses has increased and prices are better.

* * *

It costs the province of Manitoba \$500,000 a year to provide guidance and treatment for juvenile delinquents. Major cause of this trouble is broken homes and irresponsible parents.

* * *

The president of the Ontario Hog Producers' Association told the Gordon economic commission that Canadian farmers can produce enough meat products to feed 50,000,000 people, if the population ever gets that high.

Canadian milk producers contributed \$308,545 for the national advertising campaign conducted by the Dairy Farmers of Canada in 1955. Contributions in cash from the western provinces: B.C., \$14,150.54; Alberta, \$10,554.37; Sask., \$20,619.18; Manitoba, \$32,583.28.

* * *

W. Dean Lightbody, Calgary manager for the International Harvester Co., was elected president of the Alberta Wholesale Implement Association at the annual meeting held in Edmonton. Elgin Burke, Edmonton manager for the J. I. Case Co., is 1st vice-president; A. M. Whitton, Calgary manager for Massey-Harris-Ferguson, 2nd vice-president, and Dawson B. McPherson, Calgary, provincial secretary.

Sun Life of Canada Again Increases Policy Dividends

New insurance of \$761 million largest amount ever sold by a Canadian company in any year; \$6 1/2 billion now in force; Canadian sales up 24%.

Life insurance totalling more than \$761 millions was purchased from the Sun Life of Canada in 1955, the largest amount ever sold by a Canadian company in one year. Sun Life's 85th Annual Report to Policyholders also discloses that life insurance in force now has passed 06 1/2 billions, highest in the history of Canadian life insurance companies. The Sun Life has announced a further increase in policyholders' dividend scales for 1956 when \$28 millions will be paid, thereby reducing the cost of insurance to policyholders for the 7th successive year. During 1955 the Company paid \$136 millions in benefits to policyholders and beneficiaries, a new record. Living policyholders alone received \$94 millions. Total benefits paid since the Company's first policy was issued in 1871 now exceed three billion dollars.

In writing its record total of new life insurance during 1955, Sun Life exceeded its 1954 total by \$65,000,000. In a year when sales of consumer goods were at an unusually high level and competing actively with sales of life insurance, the fact that an all-time record for life insurance could be established showed that more and more people realize life insurance protection is essential to family security, according to George W. Bourke, Sun Life President, who reviewed Company results for the 12-month period. The Company's Canadian sales of Ordinary insurance were up 24% and increases were also reported from the United States, Great Britain and other countries where Sun Life transacts business.

GROUP UP 42%

Included in total new business was \$244 millions of new Group insurance; Canadian Group sales alone were up 42% over the previous year. Sun Life's worldwide total of insurance in force now has reached \$6,534,000,000, an increase of 8.2%. Total Group life insurance in force stands at \$2,312,000,000; the Sun Life has on its books one-third of all Group Life coverage now in force in Canada. Sun Life annuities in force provide for payments of \$149,000,000 per annum, 88% of the total being Group pensions. The worldwide figure of life insurance and annuities in force

may be considered the equivalent of \$8,511,000,000 of life insurance. By territory of origin, this business is divided 48% in Canada, 37% in the United States, 13% in Great Britain and other Commonwealth countries, and 2% elsewhere in the world.

LARGE INVESTMENT IN HOME MORTGAGES

During 1955, Sun Life assets increased by \$72 millions and now stand at \$1,948 millions. Once again, mortgages were a principal outlet for new investment funds; during the year the Company placed some \$108 millions in home and other mortgages, bringing the total Sun Life mortgage investment to \$400,000,000. "The record construction of new homes in recent years has been financed to a great extent out of the premiums paid by policyholders to life insurance companies," Mr. Bourke said.

"We provide financial security for the family through the purchase of life insurance and we help as many people as possible to fulfill their natural ambition to become homeowners. The modern type of home mortgage whereby monthly payments are made against interest and principal is a most attractive form of savings for young married people," he added. The Company also made substantial purchases, during the year, of public utility and industrial bonds. "In making these investments we are seeking for our policyholders the highest possible interest return consistent with security of principal," said Mr. Bourke.

The Report revealed that the rate of interest earned by the Sun Life on its assets had shown a further increase during 1955, rising to 4.17%. With the credit policies of monetary authorities in world financial markets halting 1954's downward trend of interest rates, Mr. Bourke was of the opinion that the Company could continue to look forward to interest earnings "at a satisfactory rate" in the months to come.

A copy of Sun Life's complete 1955 Annual Report, including the President's review of the year, is being sent to each policyholder, or may be obtained from any of 100 of the branch offices of the Company throughout North America.

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Cattlemen Meet At Fort Macleod

THE Western Stock Growers' Association selected Alberta's original cowtown, old Fort Macleod, as the location of its 80th annual convention on February 8 and 9, for it was there, sixty years ago, that the association was first organized on a proper basis. It was in that area that the first ranchers of the province located with their cattle, brought mainly from Montana, in the early 1870's and it was there in 1874 that the Royal Northwest Mounted Police established the first fort on Alberta soil, Col. J. F. Macleod, for whom the place was named, being in command of the detachment. For nearly three succeeding decades the Golden Age of the rangeland prevailed and Fort Macleod was the southern hub of the cattle industry.

The citizens of that smart, modern town are well aware of its historic past and friendliness and effusive hospitality prevailed during the convention. Norman Grier, a native of the district and son of a pioneer cattleman, headed the organizing committee, and not a trick was missed. Everyone had a real good time. Furthermore, the convention was an outstanding success, being attended by over 600 members and visitors, who crowded every session.

The association was well represented. Around 600 people, including visitors, crowded the convention hall. Business was conducted expeditiously and some outstanding addresses were given. The general tenor of the meetings was moderately optimistic for the short-term trend of the industry and bright for the long term. On the whole the cattle industry seems to be in the hands of competent people, who are not slow to adopt new, progressive ideas and are equipped to meet emergencies.

Recalling the Past

Mayor Rider Davis, son of D. W. Davis, member of the first territorial legislature for Southern Alberta, in an address at the banquet the first night, went back into the misty past to relate something of the early his-

tory of ranching in the region. Mayor Davis explained that he had close association with the cattle industry in his young years as he lived on the Frank Strong ranch, in which his father had an interest.

The Mounted Police arrived in 1874, Mayor Davis related, and encountered trouble among the Indians for, the buffalo herds were fast disappearing and food was scarce. Beef had to be brought in so that the tribes could survive.

The McDougall family were the first to bring cattle in, establishing a ranch in the Morley country in 1871. Then the famous Fred Kanouse, of Montana, brought up 21 head of cows. From then on scattered herds were brought in from the south. Many Mounted Policemen quit the force and went into ranching. E. H. Maunsell brought in a herd in 1879, and the first roundup was held that year, Fred Parker being the captain. He was an employee of the 74 ranch.

Some of the brands were: the 71 of the Griers, still owned by Norman Grier; John McDougall's JM; A. B. McDonald's 44, the Bar U run by George Lane and Fred Stimson, W. G. Conrad's Circle with Howell Harris as manager; other ranches: the Walrond with Dr. McEachern as manager; the Oxley with J. R. Clay; the Quorn with Douglas Hardwick, and many others.

The Cochrane ranch was established in 1874 with Col. James Walker as manager. It suffered heavily from a bad winter at Cochrane and the herd was moved into the Waterton Lake country the following year, but there again a bad winter caused heavy losses. But Frank Strong ran a bunch of cayuses through the snow and made a rough path for the cattle out to the snowless prairie.

Hard winters, notably the one in 1886-87, caused heavy losses from time to time, but the ranchers persisted and today cattle raising is a multi-million-dollar business.

Association Business

Bert Hargrave, president of the

association for the past three years, reported the commercial cattle industry to be in a relatively healthy and stable position in spite of record numbers and heavy marketings. He warned, however, of the possibility of trouble over the next six months when record numbers of finished and warm-up cattle could be thrown on the market. With peak deliveries at around seeding time. The present severe winter, if followed by a dry summer may aggravate the situation. If times continue good and cattle are marketed in an orderly manner much trouble can be avoided. Domestic meat consumption is high at an average of 72 lbs. per capita per annum and therein lies the main hope of price stability.

Secretary E. A. Chisholm reported that 322 new members joined the association during the past year, bringing the total up to 1850. A membership drive is being conducted and prizes are being offered to those who rustle up new recruits. Up to Feb. 1 over 100 have paid up already this year. The financial statement, read by Charles McKinnon, showed a net deficit of \$580.31 because of greater activities and rising costs.

A morning was spent on resolutions and there was unanimous agreement on most of them. Those passed are listed herewith:

That the Alberta Government be asked to set aside a portion of the forestry permit grazing fees to be spent on grazing improvement on such forest reserves.

That the Alberta Government be asked to establish a regional field laboratory in Calgary, the same to include the full-time services of a veterinary surgeon.

That the Alberta Government be asked to assume a greater proportion of the cost of vaccinating as a public service.

That the pure-bred breeders' associations be asked to consider more autumn sales in addition to spring sales.

That the shooting of big game be confined to the western portions of

(Continued on page 24)

Officers of Western Stock Growers' Association

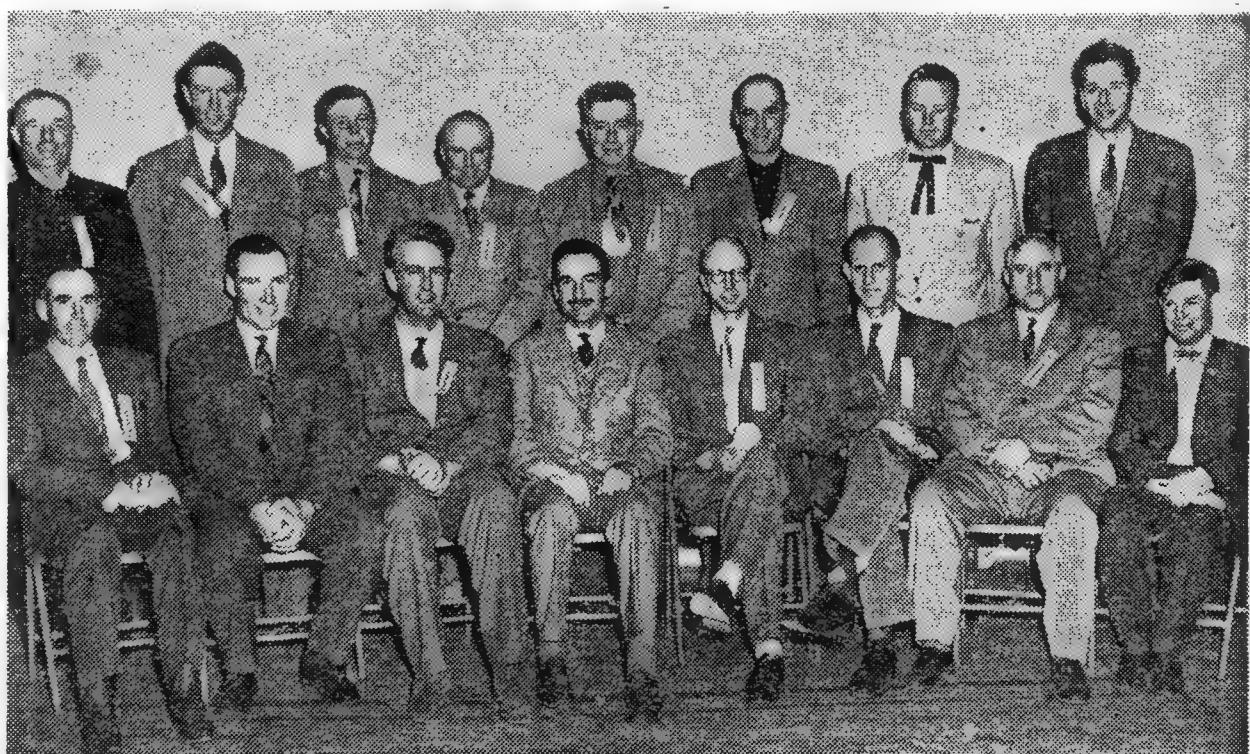


Photo by Harry Befus

Officers for the current year were elected at the Western Stock Growers' Association annual convention held at Fort Macleod. Front row, left to right: Herman Linder, Cardston; Clarence Copithorne, Cochrane, 2nd vice-president; Bert Hargrave, Medicine Hat, retiring president; John Cross, Nanton, president; Dr. Gordon Burton, Claresholm, 1st vice-president; E. A. Chisholm, secretary; C. H. McKinnon, Dalemead; Allie Streeter, Stavely. Back row, left to right: Ed. Bell, Hanna; George Ross, Jr., Aden; Jim Cartwright, High River; A. T. Hines, Marwayne; Perry Minor, Lloydminster; Frank Gatley, Consort; Dr. Mark Stringham, Duchess; Hargrave Mitchell, Medicine Hat.

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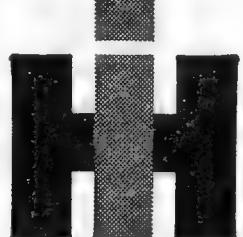
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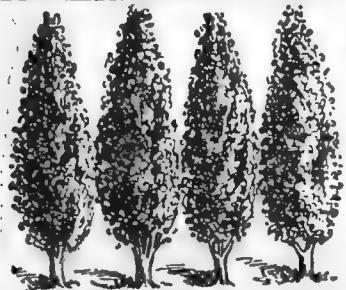
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Dr. Bell's

(Continued from page 23)

the forest reserves (mainly the Livingston range and Carbondale reserve), up to December 1, and opened for the hunting area the rest of the season.

That the Game Act be amended to give lease holders the same jurisdiction over fenced lease as is the case over deeded land.

That before land can be expropriated the owner must be given sufficient warning and a formal hearing, and that fairer compensation be paid; also that no right-of-way be granted to an applicant for expropriation before compensation has been agreed upon.

That the National Livestock Exchange be approached in an effort to put into effect a deduction plan to raise money for the purpose of promoting beef consumption throughout Canada. The association has for some years sought to develop a scheme to raise money by voluntary contributions of 5c for each animal sold through the yards and packing houses for a beef advertising campaign. About \$180,000 could be raised if every producer entered the scheme, and this would provide enough money for a good start on such a campaign.

Cattle Improvement

Dr. R. T. Clark, of Denver, Colo., co-ordinator of beef cattle breeding research for the U.S. department of agriculture, spoke on some recent developments in beef cattle research. He advised getting away from the smaller type of animal and getting into the big, strong type. He said dwarfism in both the United States and to less extent in Canada had created a scare. The smaller animals are more subject to various ailments.

Dr. Clark emphasized the importance of obtaining the best registered stock for breeding and closer co-operation between the registered breeders and the commercial men. Those producers who practise performance testing are going to get ahead. They will have no trouble with dwarfism.

The speaker stressed the importance of scientific feeding and said the aim should be to reach a gain of 3 lbs. a day instead of 1½ lbs.

R. H. Painter, of the federal livestock insect laboratories, said that warble fly losses are often greater than losses from some diseases. He recommended derris root in dust form for warble fly control, lindane for lice in winter, mange and fly control and DDT for horn flies. He discussed the merits of various pump sprays and strongly recommended one type.

Testing Laboratory

Dr. L. W. McElroy, of the farm service dept., University of Alberta, told of the new soil and feed testing laboratory which has been established at the university. It costs \$1 for a test of feed and 50c for a soil test. No commercial feeds will be tested. Application should be made to district agriculturists or write direct to the university. A lot of questions must be answered in order to get needed information and it takes some time to make tests and send the results out. In reply to a question Dr. Clark said that frozen wheat has the same feed value as sound wheat of the same grade grown in the same area.

STOCK GROWERS' NOTES

Last year 64% of the cattle marketed in Canada went through the public stockyards and 36% direct to plants. In the west 69% went through the yards and 31% direct to plants.

Cattle marketings in the west in dent of the Saskatchewan Stock 1955 totalled 1,192,401, and in the Growers' Association, in appreciation east 800,407, a grand total of 1,992,818, compared with 1,938,872 in 1954. Last year Alberta marketed 570,888 cattle in that province.

At the first night banquet Impresario Dan Boyle and his local talent presented a number of acts depicting events of the pioneer era. The audience got a good many belly laughs therefrom. The sharp shooting act was particularly good.

Price levels for cattle in Canada depends pretty much on U.S. price levels. In the U.S. there is about the same number of cattle on feed as was the case a year ago.

The beef grading service offered by the federal department of agriculture is not compulsory, but there is an increasing use being made of it by producers who favor the method. In 1955 average weekly gradings totalled 32,733 and 18% graded choice, while 17.3% graded good.

Howard Sandgathe, rancher from the Wardlow district, took a turn as chairman, and handled the duties very well. Howard is a former pilot with the TCA and also held an executive position with that organization. He went into the ranching business a few years ago in the old range country north of the Red Deer river from Brooks, and thoroughly enjoys it. His father homesteaded in that area many years ago. The region has long since gone back to rangeland.

Dr. Gordon Burton, of Claresholm, was presented with a handsome travelling bag by John Milnor, vice-presi-

Harold Long, publisher of The Lethbridge Herald, delivered an address on the Place of the Stockman's Organization. He covered the history of the organization and the ranching industry in the south. He also strongly recommended beef as an important part of a reducing diet.

The stock growers hadn't much good to say of hunters. Milt Ward, of Arrowwood, claimed they couldn't be controlled under any present law. Main complaints: Indiscriminate shooting, gates left open, menace of fire.

R. Kenneth Oakley, United States consul in Calgary, gave an interesting talk on stock growing in the Americas. He covered the history of the beef cow from its first introduction into the continent to the present day. He related his experiences gained on visits to cattle growing areas in almost every cattle producing country in South America.

The downward trend in hog quality was halted last year and some upturn shown, particularly in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. Marketings of Grade A hogs for Canada totalled 27.1% in 1955, against 25.9% for 1954, which was the lowest point for 18 years. In Alberta the percentage of A's was 18.9 and of C's about 15. There are still some areas in the west producing more C's than A's.



Photo by Harry Befus
Fort Macleod Reception Committee. Sitting, left to right: Norman Grier, chairman; Harold Reeves. Standing, A. B. Swinerton, Stan Daley.

Farmer Unions' Meeting

CHRIS. HANSEN, president of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, told a union rally at Lloydminster that an international wheat agreement is the long-term policy of the Sask. Union. He remarked that it will likely be more difficult to get an agreement signed this year because of the huge world surpluses. He thought that an agreement would not be worth much to the Canadian farmer unless Great Britain comes in; also 50% and possibly two-thirds of the world trade in wheat should go through the agreement. A \$2.05 ceiling and \$1.55 floor would be agreeable.

"The farmers today must be a scientist economist, veterinarian and mechanic, and he needs far more training than in days gone by," said Mr. Hansen. "Farm management is being overlooked in far too many cases. During the course of studies of a farm management group, two farms out of seven produced No. 3 wheat and sold eight bushels to the acre, the average cost was \$1.16 per bushel without allowing for wages to the farmer. If \$3,000 was allowed to the farmer for wages, the cost would be \$1.60 per bushel. This was a farm of 560 cultivated acres. The average farm in this area returns 1% on capital. How can a farmer borrow money at 5% to have a return of 1%?"

"Saskatchewan has done great things in the past, but the power of organization is the only way we are going to solve the agricultural problem before us. There is a limit to the price to be asked on the International market because in the final analysis in the international market our prices must be competitive. Over 90% of the wheat grown in the world today is done under some form of subsidy, and I think that there must be similar protection for the farmers in Canada

in the way of subsidies. It is the only way we can compete with our fellow farmers in other countries. To achieve this," continued Mr. Hansen, "we must work for it by organization. Our farmers must organize themselves to solve our own problems. That is how labour did it. Farmers in other countries have seen the need and so have we. So let us do something about it by working together in one organization."

Henry Young

"In Alberta, the Farmers' Union is trying to put over an emergency program. A petition has been prepared covering the main points of this emergency program, and a series of meetings organized throughout the province to put the idea across. The Alberta program deals with both federal and provincial matters. Its basic purpose is to raise agriculture to a position of parity in the life of the Canadian nation. We ask that a domestic price of \$2.50 per bushel basis 1 Northern, be set for all wheat sold for human use within Canada. This would be in line with a long-term program for parity prices in the Canadian market. We are far from parity at the present time. The Dominion bureau of statistics show a reduction of two-thirds in the income of Canadian farmers in four years, and it is going still lower. Not only farmers but those dependent on farmers are feeling this today, and there has been a very encouraging response from business men and members of the Chambers of Commerce in support of our petition."

Mr. Young spoke of the farmers' debts for machinery and their inability to meet higher taxation, and said that this has a direct bearing on whether or not they would be able to stand up against going into bankruptcy. People today in other walks of life have been demanding increased

wages and a better standard of living, and the federal government seems to be completely in accord with higher wages and a higher salary economy. Mr. Young referred to increased salaries all along the line, from members of the House of Commons and the Senate, the judges, and commercial and industrial workers across Canada. "If we do not demand that the farmers cut in on this deal," said Mr. Young, "I cannot see any future for the family farm."

Wool Growth In Sheep

By S. B. SLEN, Wool Specialist,
Lethbridge Experimental Farm.

DIFFERENT breeds of sheep produce wool at rates which are characteristic of the breed. For instance, the range types of sheep normally produce heavier fleeces than the Down breeds. Rate of growth also is related directly to the amount of feed available. Work at this farm has shown that increasing the protein content of the ewe's ration from 7 per cent to 10 per cent increased raw wool production by 16 per cent. This improvement resulted from both an increased staple length and fiber thickness. Work at the University of California indicated that sheep on a poor ration, which did not supply the necessary nutritional requirements, produced only 2.5 pounds of raw wool, while those on a fattening ration averaged 8.5 pounds. On poor rations some of the follicles fail to function, the fibers from other follicles become finer, and as a result total wool production is lowered. Age of the sheep also has been found to have an effect in that a fairly constant level of wool production is maintained until six years of age but after that it deteriorates.

In addition, it should be pointed out that any factor which influences the



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The Problem Of Fat And Lean

By GRANT MacEWAN

AT a beef barbecue held this past season, 85 percent of those invited to indicate a preference, said, "no fat, please," or "not much fat". The other 15 percent said they'd "take it as it comes".

It's funny about fat in beef and other meats; the facts seem somewhat contradictory. Hardly anybody wants to eat fat in the pure state, yet it is the fat steer that tops the market and customers pay the highest prices for the roasts from the fat carcass. The explanation lies in the fact, stated briefly, that a certain amount of fat is essential to the best eating qualities in the lean, whether Mrs. Jack Spratt cares for fat or not. Even those consumers who would trim all visible fat from their helpings of roast or steak will proclaim the superiority of lean from the well-finished meats.

Why does lean meat from the fattened animal excel in palatability? As the fattening process advances and fat is laid down on the outside of the body to furnish a "fat cover", there is, simultaneously, a deposit of inter-muscular and inter-cellular fat. The smaller or inter-cellular deposits will not be seen by the naked eye but others will be visible as white specks in the cross-section of lean and taken as an indication of "marbling".

That condition known as marbling is one of the best single evidences of quality in beef; such distribution of fat through the lean contributes to flavor, tenderness and juiciness. And so often, the person who has announced determination to eat no fat in meat, will devour the well marbled lean with natural satisfaction and call for more.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to gain a well marbled condition and hence the highest quality without a good degree of fat covering on the carcass and consequently, a lot of external fat may be wasted when people refuse to eat it. For the person who rejects the outside fat, therefore, a certain amount of waste is part of the price that may have to be paid for highest quality. But by the standards of other years, waste is certainly not a characteristic of many present-day cattle; by selection, breeders have reduced that excess of fat once thought so necessary in obtaining good lean beef.

England's famous "White Heifer That Travelled", weighed 2,300 pounds and although she was admired by the people of her time, about a century and a half ago, her body showed huge rolls of fat which by today's standards and tastes would suggest atrocious waste. Even with all her fat, it is quite probable that the White Heifer's meat was not well marbled because there is clear evidence of a relationship between smoothness of fleshing as seen in live animals and that inter-muscular deposit of fat described as marbling. By producing smoother animals, freer from patches and lumps, the cattlemen have been able to obtain acceptable marbling with less of the external waste so characteristic of many fashionable cattle of a few decades ago.

Another point in favor of well fattened beef rests with the fact that only the adequately finished carcasses or cuts lend themselves to "ripening", which consists of holding the pieces under controlled refrigeration for a period of from one to four or five weeks. Such ripened beef will be more tender than the fresh product.

The Economics of Fat

Thus there is a strong case for fattening meat animals to improve quality. But what about the econ-

omics of fat as it concerns both producers and consumers? It is quite clear that those extremely fat cattle and pigs of 75 years ago, whose bodies (excluding stomach and intestinal contents) carried as much as 40 per cent of fat, are not wanted today. Judges of good food continue to demand enough fat to make the lean flavorful and juicy but economy-minded buyers are increasingly critical of more than a practical covering of fat. At self-serve counters, most housewives are selecting cuts having considerably less than the amount of fat that would characterize a "Prim'e" piece of meat. Simultaneously, retailers report increasing demand for trimming of all cuts having more than a medium amount of surface fat. These observations coupled with a drastic drop in the industrial value of fats, carry their own message.

In pork, too, the trade is demanding leaner cuts. One of the jobs in packing-house practice is removing fat from pork cuts. Deposits of fat hidden between the layers of muscle in a cut such as the shoulder will not be easy to remove but cuts like pork backs are usually sold as trimmed loins, with the trimmed cuts forced to carry the loss on fat removed. Indeed, overfatness is the principal reason for degrading in pig carcasses. In several spot checks conducted by Canadian grading officials, close to 60 per cent of the B1 carcasses falling within the optimum weights, came short of Grade A requirements because of too much fat.

Pork fat trimmings and lard are worth a good deal less than the lean cuts; 10 pounds of fat trim priced at six cents a pound will make seven pounds of lard worth about nine cents a pound. For the past 29 years, lard prices have been below carcass prices and since 1947, lard prices have been below the per pound value of live pigs. Thus, surplus fat must be seen as having a depressing effect upon the per pound return on what the pig producer sells. Inedible fats as well as edible fats from the packing industry, now command only a fraction of their former price.

What is the consumer's worry should be the producer's concern and more than that, the grower has economy in production to think about. The early gains in fattening cattle are always the cheapest. In other words, gains at the beginning of a feeding period while the animals are still relatively lean, can be made on lower feed intake than that of later gains. As one proceeds to inflate a balloon or foot-ball bladder by blowing into it, inflation is easy at first but increasingly difficult the longer the effort is continued. So in fattening, gains in the first hundred days will be cheaper than in the next hundred days and ultimately a point would be reached at which the cost of making a pound of additional weight would be far beyond the return.

The cattleman should realize, therefore, that while it is an advantage to bring cattle to the state of fatness that will command the best price on the market, he would begin to lose that advantage by fattening more than twice as many calories as a pound of lean meat. It must be evident, then, that it will require much more feed material to produce a unit of fat than to make a similar unit of weight in a growing animal.

Gains Through Growth

Generally speaking, the increase in weight in fattening cattle would not, by itself, make the fattening practice practical; when the cost of feed and the value of weight increase about

balance each other, the operator must depend for his profit upon the improved value of the original weight. The commercial feeder wants good gains and hopes to get them with reasonable economy but, if these were his only purposes, he might be well advised to seek the gains through growth rather than fat, using only grass or hay. His main purpose, however, is to improve quality with more fat in so doing make the market value higher. But to carry the fattening process beyond the optimum required by the meat trade would be folly. Fattening should never be carried beyond the point where the market will pay a premium for it.

It is important that stockmen understand what is meant by quality fleshing in animals and carcasses. Poor distribution or too much fat where it is not wanted represents an extravagance for both producer and consumer. If there are still some steer champions yielding carcasses that are overfinished to the point of being unwanted, the seriousness of false standards for cattlemen and students should be recognized and further steps taken to give the show-ring a more realistic character.

Actually, the nutritional value of fats has been over-rated. Notwithstanding the high energy value or caloric value of fats, they are the non-fatty portions of both milk and meats that contribute most to good nutrition. The stockman's great contribution to proper human nutrition is in super-quality proteins plus some mineral and vitamin substances. On these essentials he should always concentrate, adding sufficient fat to the beef and pork and lamb to give them palatability and interest, having regard to the fact that the taste for very fat meats has deteriorated, that fat is the most expensive part of the carcass to produce, that a big percentage of the people of North America are allegedly overweight and advised to reduce and that as an increasing world population presses upon food resources, economical use of grains for which most animals and humans may be competing, could ultimately restrict grain fattening practices.

Such an analysis is not intended to discourage the practice of grain feeding of cattle for market. On the contrary, feed-lot practice and winter fattening should be encouraged; too many cattle sent to market are inferior because of lack of finish but it will always be important to understand the cost factors involved and the folly of producing more fat than needed to ensure that quality for which consumers will pay.

Producers of meat animals should make it their business to know what consumers are saying and thinking. And if the popular fancy should continue to swing to leaner cuts from leaner carcasses, growers must be ready to meet it.

A virtually unbreakable axe handle, developed for the Department of National Defense army manoeuvres in the frozen north, is now available on the general market. Made of Fiberglas reinforced plastic, this handle is particularly suited to work in sub-zero temperatures.

* * *

*Maud Muller, on a summer night,
Turned down the only parlor light.
The Judge, beside her, whispered
things
Of wedding bells and diamond
rings.
He spoke his love in burning phrase
And acted forty foolish ways,
When he had gone Maud gave a
laugh,
And reached to turn off the
dictograph.*

FARM NOTES

The number of ewes to lamb in the spring of 1956 in Alberta is estimated at 225,000 compared with 228,000 in the spring of 1955.

Sheep numbers in Alberta as at December 1, 1955, totalled 392,000 compared with 377,000 on the same date in the previous year.

The farm population of the United States now makes up only 13% of the total, but received only 5½% of the net national income in 1955.

A total of 34,768 Alberta farmers are now electrified. The number of farms in Alberta, according to the last federal census, was 84,000.

President Eisenhower has requested the U.S. congress to repeal the enactment which prevents the export of food from that country to nations behind the iron curtain.

The Argentina government has announced that there will be a single exchange rate for the peso, both for imports and exports, the figure being 18 pesos to the dollar, or about 5½¢ a peso.

French agriculture is producing more meat products. Notwithstanding increased domestic consumption, the nation has been exporting beef at the rate of 110,000,000 lbs. a year.

The government of Mexico will spend \$3 ¼ million on the importation of cows, sheep and goats. Canada will supply 4,000 registered Holstein cows and the United States 40,000 sheep and 30,000 goats. In addition the cattle ranchers of the province of Sonora are planning to import 100,000 cows and heifers and 10,000 bulls from the U.S.

New Zealand produced 509,000,000 lbs. of butter in the 1954-55 butter year, an increase of 9,000,000 lbs. above the previous year's production. Exports of butter to the U.K. totalled 275,000,000 lbs. and to Soviet Russia 23,000,000 lbs.

The Alberta annual milk production per cow is just over 4,000 lbs. a year. R. F. Dixon, provincial supervisor of dairy cattle improvement, says that until a cow is producing 6,000 lbs. of milk a year it is not profitable.

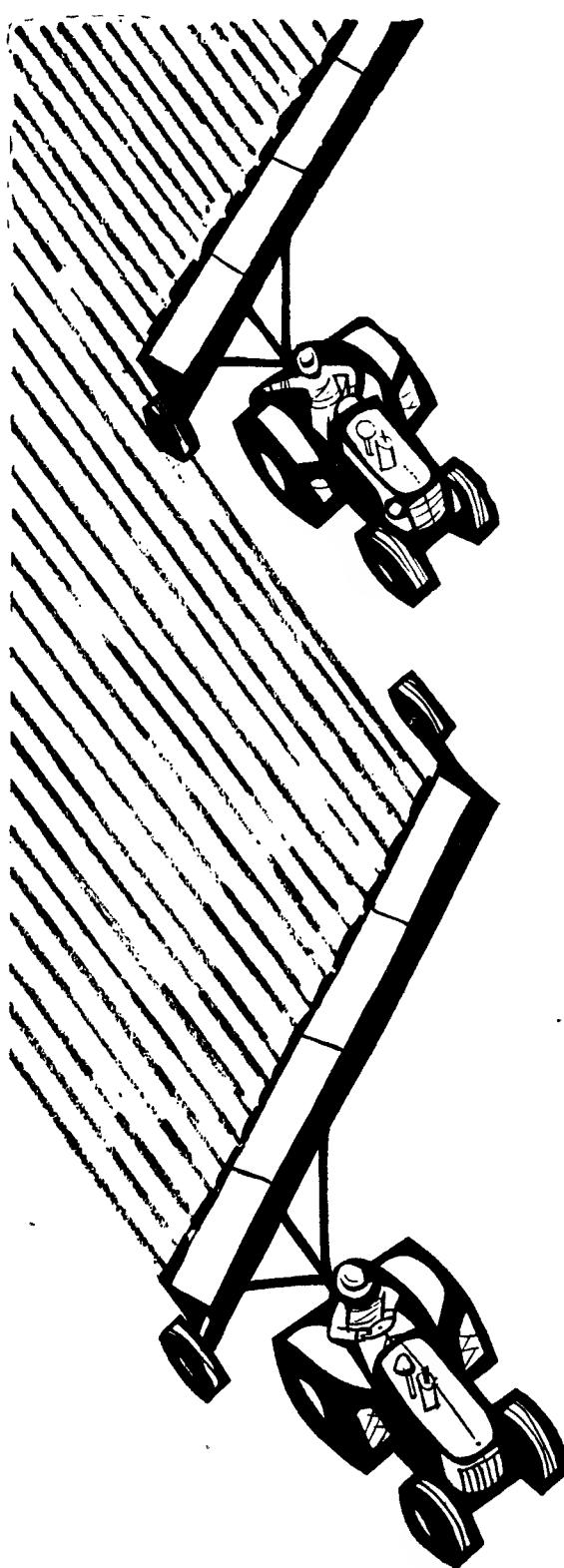
Robert L. Pharis, Alberta's Supervisor of Crop Improvement, pointed out recently the very limited area in Alberta for which durum is a suitable crop. The area south of the C.P.R. line from Medicine Hat to Calgary in Zones 1 and 2A is the only recommended area in Alberta for durum wheat.

In the five-year period, 1950-54, nine of the ten Illustration Stations supervised from the Lacombe Experimental Farm sold 4,900 bushels of seed wheat; 10,700 bushels of seed oats and 6,790 bushels of barley seed to a total of 345 farmers. This is the equivalent, in weight, of 48 bushels of wheat per farmer.

PRAIRIE POPULATION

The latest estimate of the population of the prairie provinces as made by the Dominion bureau of statistics, is given below, with 1950 figures also provided.

| | Dec., 1955 | 1950 |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| Manitoba | 849,000 | 771,815 |
| Saskatchewan | 889,000 | 829,175 |
| Alberta | 1,066,000 | 936,556 |
| | 2,804,000 | 2,537,546 |



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ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST

ALONG THE WESTERN FARM FRONT

Treating all farm seed with a recommended fungicide is cheap insurance for a better crop stand.

not seem to be any burdensome world surplus. Good quality durum should find a ready market this coming crop year.

The "certified seed" tag on the seed you buy is the best assurance of the reliability of the variety label on the bag. Good seed is never more expensive than poor seed.

A windbreak of at least four rows of well-grown trees, one row of which is evergreens, can reduce fuel needs for farm home heating by about one-third.

Last year Montcalm was the most popular barley grown in Manitoba, occupying 55.9% of the acreage. Garthons, O.A.C. 21 and Vantage occupied most of the remainder barley acreage.

Enough feed goes to waste on most Saskatchewan farms each year to support from 20 to 30 head of sheep. So says Thomas Orr, government livestock representative.

Scientists at the University of Manitoba have successfully crossed wheat and rye. If the hybrid retains the milling qualities of wheat and the high protein of rye, it will be a valuable acquisition to the west.

It looks as though supplies of Durum wheat will be cleaned out by the end of the crop year. There does

Flax production in Argentina in 1955 totalled 1.6 million bushels compared with 16.3 million the previous year.

Obtainable free from the Brandon experimental farm is a pamphlet which summarizes the results of investigations carried on in 1955, in forage crops and cereals.

The trend in Canada towards fewer, larger and more mechanized commercial farms will continue, says Dr. W. E. Haviland, of the economics department, Macdonald College, Quebec.

The United States government has made a deal with Great Britain of \$15,000,000 worth of surplus tobacco for 1,500 modern housing units for U.S. service men living in Britain.

Some 150 Farm Forums have reported that New Canadians have put abandoned farms into production and land considered worthless is now under cultivation. It is presumed that such is the case mainly in Eastern Canada.

Prospects for durum wheat can be viewed with limited optimism. C. L.

Sibbald, director of the Catelli Durum Institute states. Up to 1.4 million acres should be seeded this coming season in the west. Last year the acreage was 695,000. Only the top quality durums such as Stewart and Mindum should be sown.

India has turned down a proposed gift of 100,000 tons of wheat from the United States, which was offered to relieve famine conditions in certain areas. The refusal was based on the condition proposed by the U.S. that it would have a say in the distribution.

It is costing British consumers \$840,000,000 more for the home-grown farm products than it would if bought on world markets, according to a statement made by Colin Clark, director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford.

Canada is the only country in the world that carries out a program of inspection of all ships carrying grain and cereal products overseas. When these carriers are found to be infested they are fumigated or treated with contact spray to eliminate the infestation.

Canada's 1954-55 exports of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed—estimated at 366.7 million bushels—were 71 million bushels below 1953-54; 216 million less than the 1952-53 record; but 16% above the 30-year average (1923-24 to 1952-53).

Canadian flour mills ground 31,891,780 bushels of wheat into 7,102,222 barrels of flour during the first four months of the present crop year. The flour output was down 465,701 barrels from the same period during the previous year. No Garnet was used in any mill grind for flour. Exports of flour in the four months totalled 2,834,752 barrels.

Lake wheat, a new variety distributed by the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., has shown to be a good yielder. It was first distributed to farmers in Western Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta in 1954. For western and northwestern Saskatchewan results from 110 tests showed that Lake averaged 30.7 bushels to the acre compared with 28.7 for Thatcher.

The southern section of the Red Deer valley in Manitoba can grow soy beans successfully. The beans are seeded in rows from 18 to 36 inches apart, and May 24th is about the latest. Weed control is essential as the beans are poor weed fighters. Yield runs from 8 to 10 bushels per acre, reaching 15 on well-prepared land. There is a local market, the prices being about the same as at Chicago, or a few cents lower.

Crops to be treated with 2,4-D should be sprayed early, according to Prof. L. H. Shebeski, head of the plant science department of the University of Manitoba. He says wheat should be sprayed when in the 3 to 4-leaf stage and oats and barley equally early. In 1954 wheat plots in which 100 mustard plants per square yard were allowed to grow yielded only 18 bushels to the acre. Similar plots sprayed when the wheat was in the 4-leaf stage yielded 42 bushels to the acre.

Of the malting barleys, Montcalm continues to occupy the leading position although, in Alberta, Olli is widely favored because of its regional adaptability. A large part of Western Canada's malting barley, including much registered and certified seed, has already been absorbed by

the trade. For this reason stocks of good seed may be more difficult to find as spring approaches. Farmers are being urged to look to their seed requirements early in order to avoid possible disappointment.

One acre out of every six in the U.S. was dusted, sprayed, fertilized or seeded by aircraft in 1955.

There is need for more horses in Saskatchewan and the government of that province may consider paying premiums to encourage the keeping of more stallions.

The cost of land, cultivation, fertilizer and harvesting of the crop is high compared with the cost of seed. It pays well to use the best seed you can obtain.

The Railway Association of Canada stated in Winnipeg that, as at Dec. 1, last, there were 11,160 more Canadian railway box cars in the United States than there were U.S. railway box cars in Canada.

From the first fields cropped at Western Canada's fur forts farm production expanded until, by 1880, 107,000 farmed acres produced 2,785,000 bushels of grain. In the succeeding 25 years, production exceeded 1,068 million bushels. The year, 1905, saw 175,715,000 bushels harvested from 5,831,000 Western acres.

Central Alberta farmers should hesitate before making a major change from Thatcher to Selkirk wheat. Don McFadden, of the Lacombe Experimental farm, suggests this caution due to inconclusive results from three years comparative testing.

The forage crop program sponsored by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture had its biggest year ever in 1955 when 5,400 orders for 800,000 pounds of seed went out to farmers in the province. R. H. McKenzie announced recently. This is enough seed for 94,000 acres. Since the program was started in 1947 more than 4.5 million pounds of forage seed has been distributed in Saskatchewan, resulting in 440,000 acres of land sown to grasses.

Seed of four new forage crop varieties, produced under the Canadian Forage Seed Project, is being distributed by the Soils and Crops Branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. The varieties being distributed are Vernal alfalfa, Climax timothy, LaSalle red clover and Erector Yellow sweet clover. All seed is approved and registered seed may be produced from it. Vernal alfalfa is available in small quantity only. This is a new variety produced in the U.S.A. and is expected to replace both Ladak and Grimm in Manitoba. It has higher disease resistance than all other varieties and yields as high as Ladak.

Infestations of hog lice have been found in herds in parts of Saskatchewan and Dr. S. L. Curtis, government livestock specialist, recommends treating with a spray solution of lindane or oxychlor. Hogs should be kept in a warm house where they can dry off before going out into freezing temperatures. Pigs under 12 weeks old should not be sprayed with lindane. Pigs that are sprayed should be given a second treatment in about two weeks.

Quebec exports 25,000,000 lbs. of maple syrup to the United States each year. That is about 75% of the total Quebec production.



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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

Chick Brooding Help

HAVE your brooder house and brooder stove ready before you get your chicks. Run your brooder stove 2 or 3 days at 95 degrees F. before putting the chicks in it. Stove should be at least 2" above litter. The usual practice is to reduce temperature 5 degrees per week until it is down to 70 degrees F. Common sense and observation will tell you when your chicks are comfortable. If the temperature is right they will spread out evenly under the hover at night, and evenly around the brooder house during the day.

Allow at least one-half square foot per chick floor space, until chicks are 8 weeks old.

Cockerels and pullets should be separated before their 6th week and cockerels put in another house. If the birds are not to be allowed any range at least 1 square foot of floor space should now be allowed.

Have your feeders filled with a good starting mash when chicks arrive. Do not keep them hungry. Chicks will eat at birth. Sprinkle feed on paper, or put in shallow containers that your chicks can easily reach into for a day or two. Use a good commercial brand of feed for starting and follow its maker's directions. Have grit available at all times, and a ground chick grain is good for baby chicks.

Provide at least 2 one-quart water fountains for each 100 chicks. After a couple of weeks larger fountains will save work. And as the chicks grow raise fountains on blocks to prevent litter getting into their water. Clean out trays before refilling fountains.

Your chicks at first should be corralled with a guard made of corrugated cardboard, or heavy paper, to keep your chicks encircled near the brooder and near their feed and water. This "fence" will also prevent drafts. Move back gradually and remove altogether after 10 days or 2 weeks.

If you do not feel that your brooder house is up to par it will pay you to have your chicks brooded at your hatchery for a few days before bringing them home.

A night light, if possible (7 or 8 watts) will prevent your birds piling at night. Keep daylight through windows subdued.

Cannibalism is usually caused from overcrowding, or overheating; allow plenty of room, reduce temperatures as needed with growth, and remove brooder stoves as soon as no longer needed. If picking starts check the above, and obtain a picking salve from your hatchery or druggist to smear on your birds. These salves are bitter tasting and usually do the trick.

Cleanliness with chicks, or turkey poulties, cannot be stressed too much: poultry are subject to more diseases than children. Clean your brooder house and equipment with lye water or a good disinfectant about a month before putting chicks in it. Fresh fumes may harm chicks. Clean waterers daily with a good brush. If clean range is not available (minus puddles, trash piles, etc.) keep chicks confined; if they have a clean place to go they can be allowed outside after two or three weeks if the weather is suitable. There are a number of sulfa drugs that can be used as additives in water or feed to help in the prevention of coccidiosis and other diseases.

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TAKE MY ADVICE, MILT—FEED MIRACLE CHICK STARTER! OTHER FEEDERS I KNOW ARE RAISING CHICKS WITH AN AVERAGE LIVEABILITY OF 97%
IS THAT FEED ONLY FOR THE FIRST SIX WEEKS?

YES! BUT DON'T JUST LET THEM FEND FOR THEMSELVES AFTER THAT! AT THE 7TH WEEK, START FEEDING MIRACLE GROWING MASH FOR HEALTHY INTERNAL GROWTH AND TOP EGG PROFITS LATER ON!

HELLO BILL! SAY, I GOT 9 OUT OF 10 OF MY CHICKS PAST THE FIRST SIX WEEKS!

DOING BETTER WITH YOUR FLOCK NOW, MILT?

SURE! MY PULLETS ARE TOPS THIS YEAR, TOO, BILL—THANKS TO YOU AND MIRACLE FEEDS!

"MIRACLE" Poultry Feeds include:
MIRACLE Hatching Mash MIRACLE Growing Mash
MIRACLE Chick Starter MIRACLE Laying Mash

and here's a tip on HOG FEEDING, too!

After the first two to three weeks nursing period, milk is not enough for young pigs, as you know. It's time to start feeding MIRACLE Hog Starter, the first of the balanced MIRACLE Hog Feeds for the fast growing of young pigs. MIRACLE Hog Starter is a complete feed for young pigs and contains Vitamin B-12, plus added antibiotics, for fast growth.

Getting your pigs off to a good start pays off, for it is the heavier young pigs which make the fastest gains later on. So start boosting your hog profits today ... with MIRACLE Hog Starter!

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GREATEST PIG FEED COMPANY
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Harold Webber, student assistant in research at the University of Manitoba, is leaving soon for England to study practical agriculture for a six months' period. He was one of two Canadian youths awarded a Nuffield Travelling Fellowship. He plans to return to his farm at Manitou when his scholarship expires.



MY PAL RUSTY

Etta B. Platt

RUSTY was the smartest horse I ever handled, although I have lived among horses nearly all of my eighty years. He was of medium size, part cayuse, with a rich copper colored coat, small pointed ears like bits of reddish felt, a white face, a large splash of white on his tummy, and he had one blue eye and one brown. Unlike many ponies, he did not object to wearing a bridle. I'd hold the bridle open and he would snuggle his nose into it and lower his head for me to fasten the buckle. He did not care for candy but would take it just to please me. When I called him or waved my hat to him across the pasture, he would come on the gallop. Quite often he would stand with his head on my shoulder, looking across the rolling prairie.

One winter I was caretaker on a large farm in southwestern Alberta. I had 25 head of cattle and horses to look after, besides the buildings and the barbwire fences around the pastures. A quarter section of winter wheat looked very tempting to the stock when the native grass was brown and sparse. I had to watch like a hawk to keep the stock from breaking down the three-strand barbwire fence into the wheat field. When this happened, as it did at least once a week, I would saddle Rusty, chase the stock out, and repair the fence. Rusty would stand with reins dragging while I worked on the fence with wire and pliers, but as soon as I was finished he would come to me and paw the ground, eager to get going. There was nothing he liked better than to gallop over the prairie, and how he loved to chase the other animals around!

One morning I heard a knocking from the back door; thinking it was one of my nephews who often called

and knocked on his way to the stable to put his horse in I paid no attention. Again the knock was repeated, then again. When I opened the door I found Rusty pounding on the step with his foot. He looked over his shoulder, and as I followed his gaze I saw the wheatfield dotted with stock. "Okay, Rusty," I said, and went for my coat and hat. He waited for me to come out, then he raced for the stable. I opened the stable door and Rusty pushed past me and stopped beside his saddle. I had to slap him before he would stand still long enough for me to buckle the bellyband. Because of a lame knee I used to stand on a box in order to mount. As soon as I threw my leg over his back he was off.

The horses were very clever at finding a weak spot in the fence, but driving them out of the wheatfield was a different matter. I'd chase them up to the low fence a dozen times before they'd leap over. Very often I had to push a section of the fence down and anchor it with rocks before I could drive the brutes out. Then I had to straighten the posts, hammer in more staples, and mend the wire. Several times that cold winter I followed a trail of blood across the snow until I found the beast which cut its legs on barbwire and had to be doctored.

The stock was watered at a place that was a flowing spring in summer, but an icy lake in winter. I had to chop holes in the ice at watering time. The horses would stand around, taking their time drinking, and they kept the cattle away. One day I decided to take Rusty and drive the horses away from the water holes. Standing on a block of ice I proceeded to mount; a chunk of snow dropped from my foot upon Rusty's flank and he humped up like a bronc at the Stampede. "Careful, Rusty," I said. He straightened his back and I landed on the saddle. Then we drove the greedy horses to the far corner of the pasture.

When I took my mitts off before unsaddling Rusty, he used to watch me closely; I wondered if I could teach him to take the mitts off. After a few lessons he would draw the mitts off with his lips and drop them into the manger. One day after returning from the water hole Rusty was in a bad humor, and when I asked him to take my mitts off he snatched them roughly and tossed them over his head into the loft above. But he was very gentle as a rule; he loved to have me play with him. He would shake hands and he would jump over a stick when I held it up. He was very quick to catch on to anything new and I'm sure I could have taught him many tricks if I'd had the time. I brushed his coat morning and night and kept him well fed and raring to go. Once a month I would examine his hooves and trim the edges with a rasp. He never wore shoes and had no need for them on the prairie.

Every day I would turn Rusty into a calf pasture for exercise. He would neigh challengingly at the other horses and they would run over to his fence and try to bite or kick him. They knew he was an outsider and they did all they could to torment him. Rusty would run along and paw at the fence, hunting for a way over; he could fight the whole bunch if he could just get at them. One afternoon I saw him standing beside the fence with his head down. On going over I was horrified to find a strand of barbwire twisted around his right foreleg. Cutting the wire off I discovered an ugly wound. I cleaned the blood away and applied antiseptic and a bandage. The following morning the leg was badly swollen, so I called a veterinarian.

After a thorough examination the doctor said a main tendon had been severed and the horse would never run again. "I'll shoot him for you," he offered bluntly. Heartbroken over the fate of my faithful pony, I protested fiercely. But at the same time I had to face the facts. My time at the farm was just up, I had no place to keep a three-legged horse, so Rusty had to die. I shall never forget the mournful look in his eyes when I bade him goodbye for the last time.

If there is an evergreen pasture, where all good ponies go, I am sure my pal Rusty will be there. I fancy I see him leaning over the fence, watching and waiting patiently for me to come and to go riding again.

Turkey Poult

TURKEY poult which are ordered to arrive early in the season, when it may be necessary to confine them to the brooder house for 6, 7 and even 8 weeks because of inclement weather, should be provided with at least one square foot of floor space. In cases where poult are ordered in late spring or early summer and may have an opportunity to run out of doors when 3 or 4 weeks of age, only three-quarters of a square foot of floor space need be allocated per poult.

Overcrowding the brooder house is one of the many reasons why it is often difficult to maintain dry litter after the birds are 4 or 5 weeks old.

The use of infra-red ray brooders is not recommended for early cold weather brooding. They are, however, very useful for second-stage brooding after the poult are 2 to 3 weeks of age. It is often possible to slightly overcrowd poult during the first few weeks, providing a portion of the flock can be removed to less warmly constructed quarters at 2 to 3 weeks of age and brooded under infra-red ray lamps. — Swift Current Experimental Farm.



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New Apple Varieties

SPARTAN, an apple variety which originated in Summerland, B.C., is the only one in the Okanagan Valley that has made any headway in recent years. There are, however, 184 varieties and strains of apples under test at Summerland Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, according to D. V. Fisher of that Station.

In the McIntosh season, three varieties have shown sufficient promise to be given consideration. First on the list is Spartan, because of its high quality, good color, scab resistance and later maturity than McIntosh. It seems almost certain that this variety will find a place in the British Columbia fruit industry and possibly in other important McIntosh areas.

Kendall, an origination from a McIntosh cross at the New York Agricultural Experimental Station in Geneva, appears to be somewhat of a competitor of Spartan. This variety produces fruit of good size, uniformity and high color, but is not as firm in texture or as good in quality as Spartan.

An apple from Minnesota named Victory, which is of good size, color and uniformity, and like Spartan and Kendall, matures later than McIntosh, merits further testing. Although the flavor is a bit on the tart side, Victory is a good combination dessert and cooking apple, and apparently is a hardy variety.

The most promising late red apple introduced in recent years is the Idared from Idaho. It is a very late keeping apple of firm and close texture, with fair to good quality. The fruit is of satisfactory size, bright red color and has not shown any storage disorders. Further testing may indicate that it is a worthy competitor of Winesap in its season.

Exchange For Good Seed

FARMERS can pay for registered or certified seed until June 30, 1956, with a delivery of up to 400 bushels over the quota. Grain can go in payment or part payment for up to 150 bushels of registered or certified seed wheat, oats, barley, rye or flax (or any combination of these grains up to 150 bushels) to be used for seeding

purposes on his farm. The Canadian Wheat Board has laid down a few rules concerning this delivery.

1. The excess grain must go in payment for seed grain — the farmer can sell only enough grain to pay for the seed.

2. If the farmer buys his seed from the elevator he must sign an order for the seed needed either before, or at the time he delivers his grain. If he buys his seed through one of the other agencies (Crop Improvement Associations, the Crop Testing plan, from a bona fide dealer in registered or certified seed or from a registered seed grower) he must submit a certified copy of the invoice covering the purchase of the seed along with instructions to the elevator agent to issue a cash ticket to the seller for

the value of the grain delivered over the quota.

3. The farmer must in all cases have an entry made in his permit book in the space provided for supplementary quotas with the notation "Seed Grain Purchase".

Further details and information can be had from the local elevator agent.

The fossil remnants of a horse of pre-ice age vintage was discovered in a gravel pit near Fort Qu'Appelle, 50 miles east of Regina. The modern type of horse evolved on this continent five million years ago and migrated to Asia. Those that stayed in North America were wiped out by the last ice age and it was not until the 14th century that Spanish explorers re-introduced the horse to North America.

CANADIAN 1955 EGG PRODUCTION

| | Farm 000 dozen | Other | Total | Sold | Used by Producers |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Prince Edward Island | 7,375 | 95 | 7,470 | 6,118 | 931 |
| Nova Scotia | 15,668 | 1,254 | 16,922 | 14,954 | 1,670 |
| New Brunswick | 8,825 | 363 | 9,188 | 7,194 | 1,873 |
| Quebec | 60,287 | 1,688 | 61,975 | 45,671 | 12,361 |
| Ontario | 139,089 | 2,504 | 141,593 | 122,419 | 13,579 |
| Manitoba | 34,446 | 482 | 34,928 | 29,342 | 3,748 |
| Saskatchewan | 38,670 | 733 | 39,403 | 30,609 | 7,361 |
| Alberta | 45,148 | 677 | 45,825 | 34,502 | 8,445 |
| British Columbia | 26,533 | 3,053 | 29,586 | 26,080 | 2,134 |
| Canada | 376,041 | 10,849 | 386,890 | 316,889 | 52,102 |



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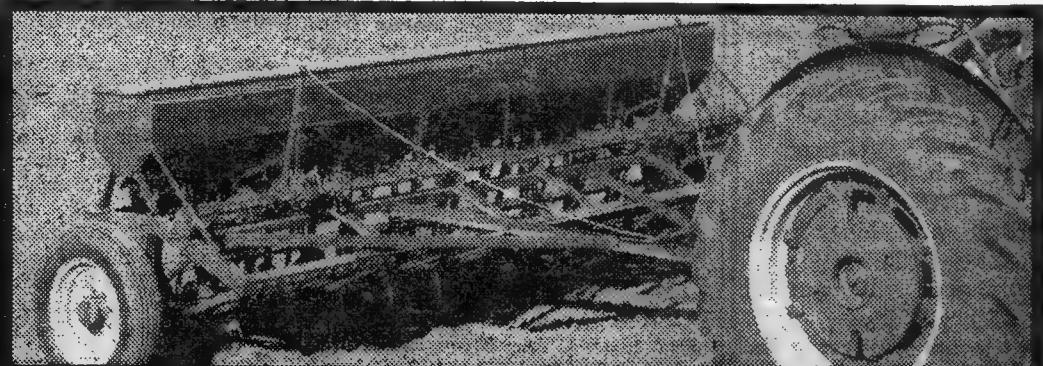
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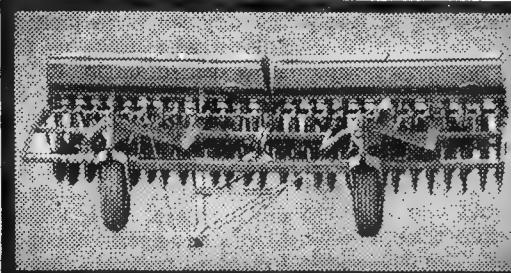
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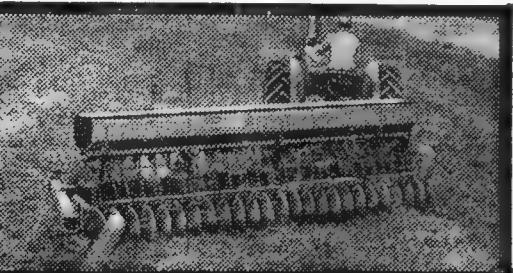
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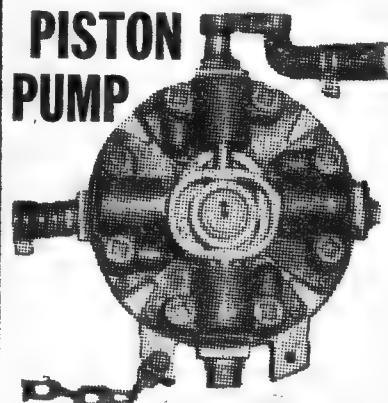


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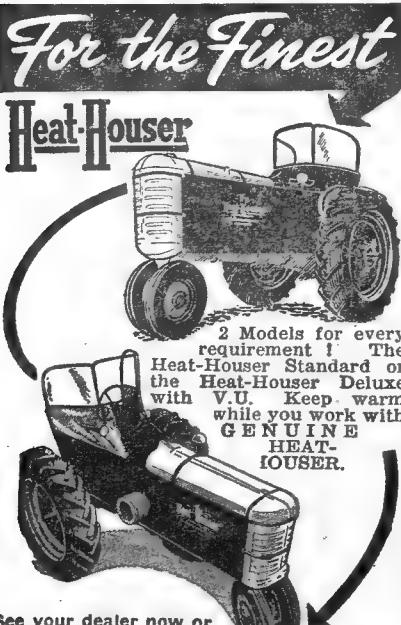
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Hitch-Hiking Through Europe

By MARY HALLETT

This is the second and final installment of the account of the experience of two young ladies, Margaret and Mary Hallett, of Fleet, Alberta, in their hitch-hiking trip through Europe. In last month's issue we left the two stranded in Frankfurt, Germany. They wired home for money but their parents were on a vacation, and the girls had to make out for themselves. When their parents got home money was remitted for expenses and passage home, but the girls continued their European jaunt.

—EDITOR

WE became park bench enthusiasts and discovered this pastime is a very highly developed art. It takes long and ardent hours of practice to acquire that professional park bench look. During this time we tried many times to get work but could not get the required permission from the police. They said it was impossible as we had not obtained work permits before leaving Canada. We had inquired about work in Denmark earlier in the trip. Their answer was that one must first receive permission from the police but before you could get this permission you must have a job! We decided it wasn't quite so simple to "work your way through Europe" as we had been led to believe. Finally the police referred us to the university which referred us to a labor office. There we were given work as housemaids with two American army families. This was made possible by the fact that we would not be receiving money from the German economy. However, we didn't think the \$25 a month we earned would have affected the economy too greatly.

We worked here for almost two months and with extra money from home decided to finish our tour. Having spent most of the summer in Germany we had to travel as quickly as our hitchhiking would permit. The two of us felt like slaves who had just been freed.

Switzerland was almost artificial in its neat green loveliness; like a story book illustration. The grass grows far up on the mountain slopes and is interspersed with houses and what appeared to be orchards. We were warned of hitch-hiking through the formidable Goddard Pass, but went through quite easily in an open topped car driven by a very entertaining Hollander. Some of the less daring motorists are "ferried" over on a special train. With mounting tension we waited in vain for the thousand foot drops and tricky hairpin curves. However, we were not disappointed by the scenery which is vastly different from the Canadian Rockies.

Our driver let us off at Lugano where we spent the night. This was now the Italian speaking portion of Switzerland. We were enchanted by this semi-tropical city, built on the mountain sides overlooking a lovely lake.

In Italy

On our way down to Milan an Italian business man gave us a ride just before entering the border into Italy. He stopped in one of the towns and asked us if we would like to come with him. He led us into a large building and up the stairs. The door opened into a luxurious suite where we were greeted by his charming Scottish wife. She served wine, chatted about her relations in Canada for some minutes, then her husband whisked us out and into the car.

In Milan we sat in the central

square, spread our daily diet of bread and cheese and watched the people go by as we ate. Later we looked at Leonardo da Vinci's painting of The Last Supper.

While in Switzerland one of the girls in the hostel said we shouldn't miss Venice. We didn't regret the decision of going out of our way. It is an absolutely fascinating city, an island of floating buildings. Cars reach the city by a bridge which crosses about a mile of lagoon and they are then parked in a large square. You can go round on foot or by water only. The "main street" is the Grand Canal which is spanned by three large bridges. We enjoyed a trip down this street in a gondola. We left this enchanted city wishing we could have stayed longer.



Mary Hallett on grounds at the Louvre, in Paris.

On this hot Sunday we were waiting for a ride when two fellows on motor cycles stopped. We hesitated to accept their insistence offer but enjoyed a thrilling afternoon. They took us to their friends' home for a delicious Italian dinner served out on the terrace. To end the day's excitement we were invited to a Festival of the Grapes. This included dancing in the open, other unusual entertainment and constant feasting.

On the way to Florence we continued to see many women washing clothes in streams, some almost dried up from the summer heat. In many of the ancient villages golden maize was spread on the streets to dry. We also wondered at the throngs of idle unemployed men who lined the narrow sidewalks. Florence, a historic city of beauty and priceless art collections was crowded with tourists. We found it difficult to fully appreciate this vast store of ancient treasures.

Rome, always old but ever new, was our next stop. On the outskirts of the city we were picked up by two fellows who drove us to the hostel. They asked us in Italian and sign language if they could call for us at nine the next morning to show us Rome. We accepted the invitation as we thought two guides would be very helpful especially when there was so much to see. Thus Furio and Fulvio toured us eagerly about for two days to various museums, cathedrals, ruins, the beach (a few miles from Rome) and of course to St. Peter's and the Vatican. Not satisfied with doing this they wined us and dined us till we were stuffed to the ears. Italians take great pride in their food; they treated us to one meal which lasted

for two and one half hours. The third day our friends came for us at the usual time; then drove us out of the city to the highway and said "arrivederci" in the delightful Italian fashion, with a kiss on each cheek.

The Eternal City

Rome was the turning back point, we were now, so to speak, on our way home. The route we had chosen took us along the Italian and French Riviera. The scenery was exotic! The rugged green hills clustered with picturesque old villages and edged by the blue Mediterranean stretched miles. Although the famous sandy beaches were not as vast as we had expected, they were not disappointing.

One of our rides along the Italian coast was with an Italian and a German who called themselves "Hitler" and "Mussolini". They were driving a Volkswagen with the back full of long neon light tubes, boxes and brief cases. They insisted on us going with them so we forced ourselves in among the load. With our chins resting on our packs we shot off down the hazard, drove as most other Italian drivers, as though he was making some kind of endurance test on the car. We clutched our packs and chattered nervously with "Hitler". Going through a village they asked us if we liked to swim. We pronounced several enthusiastic "ja's" and "si's". He immediately turned off the highway down an old trail, over the sand, through the bushes and finally stopped before rolling breakers. We enjoyed our first swim in the Mediterranean. They left us at the hostel in Pisa after treating us to a huge dinner. Here, of course, we were thrilled by seeing the Leaning Tower.

The next afternoon in Genoa we were given a friendly welcome on the street by several curious students. Renoto spoke English and wanted to take us to his home. There we enjoyed a meal of spaghetti prepared by four eager boys. The home was comparatively modern, with large terraces which are used the year around. We were surprised at the precautions they took against burglars, as three various doors were carefully unlocked before we were actually inside. Later we were given an invitation by his family to sleep there for the night.

An interesting few days were spent in the hostel near Nice, which overlooked the Mediterranean. It was one of the better organized French hostels and also served delicious meals. However, by this time we resented the constant observance to rules in these strictly managed places. We much preferred dusty ones and a little more freedom.

In Paris

We left the Riviera at Cannes, travelled up to Lyon where we took our first train to Paris in order to have an extra day there. We travelled most of the night and arrived in Paris at 4:30 in the morning. Several hours were then spent in a cafe drinking expensive coffee and observing the Parisians. There was an old man sitting next to us who chatted away in French and a little English, then he brought out his wallet and produced several snapshots. He must have been carrying them for years as they were pictures of himself as a young man in an army uniform, and one taken on his wedding day. To return the hospitality and to help pass the time, Mary, did a sketch of him. He asked if he could have it for a souvenir, so I gave it to him. He folded it up, stuffed it in his pocket and shuffled off into the darkness. When it began to grow light we started out to look for a hotel. It was a cold windy morning; as we walked

along we saw tramps sleeping on park benches and some carrying old bags stuffed with junk which many of them collect off the streets. On one bare street corner by the river we noticed one man hunched on the sidewalk and beside him lay another, who was using his boots for a pillow.

We found a cheap hotel, rested awhile, then went out to see the sights. Paris was entirely but undefinably different from any other city we had seen. Everything was draped in pale grey mists. The grey and white tones of the buildings gave the city a light elusive quality. Silhouetted against the embankments of the Seine were artistic compositions of dark tree trunks.

Prices were high and we found the shopkeepers ready to capitalize at the slightest hint of anyone being a rich American tourist. Because of our blue jeans we were probably suspected of being rich eccentric American tourists. We went into a drug store to buy perfume. After smelling and spraying ourselves with many different scents we found one we liked. When the clerk handed us the bill he had added 400 francs, which is over \$1.00 just for smelling the few samples. We said we couldn't afford the perfume, consequently walked out and left him holding the neatly wrapped package.

We visited the Louvre but could hardly do justice to it in an afternoon. Also walked along the Champs-Elysees with the other thousands of Sunday strollers, and looked longingly at the gorgeous gowns displayed in the windows. This is the most famous avenue in Paris, and leads up to the Arc de Triomphe where we climbed to the top and were rewarded with a magnificent view of the city.

Back to Britain

The following afternoon we sailed for Dover. Our European tour was almost over but not our adventures. We met two Egyptians on the boat who were driving to London and offered to take us with them. They introduced themselves as Kamal, a lawyer, and Mustafa, a doctor. At Dover our friends were carefully questioned and checked by the English customs. The authorities were so concerned with their excess of cigarettes that they failed to notice the large supply of liquor that surrounded us in the back seat of the car. We had been pointedly ignored by customs in all countries. On the way to London they told us many interesting things about themselves and Egypt, including the fact that their marriages had been arranged by their parents. Mustafa also entertained us with Egyptian songs. Later in London they met some of their Egyptian and Arabian colleagues. We felt rather conspicuous in our worn blue jeans and knapsacks, as we were escorted about the streets by these representatives of the Eastern world. We thought we were rather an incongruous group. When they invited us to spend the winter in Cairo we were somewhat amused. Our final evening in London was celebrated by attending a symphony concert by the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

We sailed from Southampton on October 14th and docked in Quebec nine days later. As much as we had enjoyed our tour it was a good feeling to be back in our own country, however, there was still almost 3,000 miles of hitch-hiking before us. We travelled from Quebec down to Montreal and instead of going through the States we took the road through the wilds of northern Ontario. It was too late in the season to see the beauty of the fall colors at their height, but a hint of autumn remained here

and there and we found the vast north country breath-taking in its loveliness. What a contrast between this stark wilderness of rocks, trees and lakes and the cultivated, friendly beauty of the countries we had just left. We were happy to find that Canadian friendliness and kindness was up to the European standards. Not being warmly dressed, we had a race with winter, which eventually caught us at Saskatoon. The last ride took us to Edmonton, thus ended the eight-day journey across Canada. We had arrived home after seven months of travel, tired and bedraggled but rich in experience. We may not be able to report on the economic or national situations, nevertheless we can report on the humaneness of people. Everywhere with the exception of a few crowded hostels we were met with genuine friendliness and amazing hospitality. Perhaps on a planned tour we would have seen a few more cathedrals or a few more museums but we would not have met the people we did. It is through meeting the populace that made our trip so memorable. We will long remember our European adventures.

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ALBERTA AFFAIRS

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT WELFARE

The following is a summary of what may be regarded as pension plans for certain categories of Alberta citizens:

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE —

under an Agreement with the Government of Canada the Province has, since 1st January, 1952, been paying assistance up to \$40.00 a month under a means test to persons in the 65-69 age group who have resided in Canada for 20 years or its equivalent.

Fifty per cent of the assistance paid may be recovered from the Federal Government.

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES — pensions to the blind had for several years been paid under the former Old Age Pension Act. On 1st January, 1952, a special Blind Persons' Allowances Act came into effect and, under an Agreement with the Government of Canada, the Province continued to pay an allowance up to \$40.00 a month under a means test to blind persons who had attained the age of 21 years and had resided in Canada for 10 years or its equivalent.

Seventy-five per cent of the allowance may be recovered from the Federal Government.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS — since 1st April, 1952, the Province, at its entire expense, has been paying a pension up to \$40.00 a month under a means test to widows of the 60-64 age group who had resided in the Province for the greater portion of the three years prior to the date of application and had resided in Canada for a period of 15 years or its equivalent prior to the date the age of 60 years was attained.

DISABLED PERSONS' PENSIONS — Since 1st June, 1953, the Province, at its entire expense, has been paying a pension up to \$40.00 a month under a means test to disabled persons who have attained the age of 21 years and who have resided in Alberta for the 10 years immediately preceding the date of the application.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES — An allowance up to \$15.00 a month is payable under a means test to Alberta residents in respect of Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons' Allowances.

DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCES —

under this Act, the Province pays up to \$40.00 a month under a means test to certain permanently disabled persons who have attained the age of 18 years and who have resided in Alberta for the 10 years immediately preceding the date of application. Half of this allowance may be recovered from the Federal Government.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES

These allowances have been paid in Alberta since 1919 to any needy widow with dependent children according to the schedules in effect which vary from \$50.00 a month to \$145.00 a month. A special allowance up to \$10.00 a month may, in addition, be paid in cases where the need is apparent.

The municipality in which the widow has acquired residence assumes 20 per cent of the cost of the regular allowance, the Province paying the balance in addition to the special allowance. This allowance is payable until the child reaches the age of 16 years or of 18 years if attending school and making satisfactory progress.

HOSPITALIZATION FOR PENSIONERS

HOSPITALIZATION AND TREATMENT SERVICES — the Province, at its own expense, provides certain hospitalization services to Alberta residents who are in receipt of Old Age Assistance, Mothers' Allowance, Widows' Pension or Supplementary Allowance. This is also available to recipients of Old Age Security under a means test.

The Province pays the entire cost of the administration of the foregoing services.

OLD AGE SECURITY — To persons who have attained the age of 70 years and have resided in Canada for a period of 20 years or its equivalent the Federal Government pays a pension of \$40.00 a month without a means test.

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Hybrid Vigor In Animals

By PERCY H. WRIGHT

THE United States has put on a most impressive display of the gains made possible by keeping the corn plant in a state of hybridity, and so gaining hybrid vigor. It is estimated that over 95 per cent of all corn seed sown there (excluding, of course, that kept in a pure state on purpose to provide the pure-breed parents for the hybrids to be used as seed) is hybrid. When we consider how hard it is to persuade the most backward 25 per cent of the farmers of any community to adopt modern practices, this figure of 95 per cent is almost a miracle. It offers convincing testimony of the spectacular display of profits put on by the pioneers of hybrid corn, that they should have so thoroughly impressed the body of American farmers taken as a whole.

Corn is one of the most responsive of all plants to a breeding program arranged to secure the maximum advantage of hybridity. Naturally, the success with corn, resulting in an annual additional crop of over half a billion bushels, secured at no cost except that for improved seed, has made growers of other crops wonder if similar gains could be secured for them too. Inevitably the wonder passed over to the breeders of livestock. They asked: "Will animal life respond to hybridity as plant life does?"

The answer was soon forthcoming. In fact, it was there all the time, waiting to be noticed. The really astonishing thing is that the gains of hybridity were FIRST demonstrated in animal life—in the mule, which has a toughness, vigor, and tenacity of life greater than that of either parent. When men took pains to repeat the horse-donkey cross again and again, continuously, in order to maintain a supply of first-generation hybrids they were following a program that became the model upon which the pioneers of hybrid corn later built their practice.

Hybrid Corn Is Fertile

There are, of course, certain differences. One is that the hybrid mule is sterile and so the cross must be repeated if the mule-race is to be kept in existence. Hybrid corn is fertile, and the grower who is tempted to use it for seed must purposely resolve to refrain from doing so, so that he may attain by policy the same plan that mule-breeders attained by necessity.

Another difference is that the pure-bred parents (all horses and all donkeys are pure-breds from the point of view of the mule) are everywhere and always available, and the cross was easy to make. In the case of the corn plant, the different strains (call them races if you want) that are to be crossed repeatedly are not automatically available, but must be maintained as a matter of policy, and always at considerable expense as a result of the reduced yields of pure-bred corn varieties. The ordinary corns, as we had them before the origination of the hybrid program, are of course, neither pure-breds nor hybrids, but something in between. The yields of really pure-bred corns, called in-breds for convenience, fall below the normal yields of old-fashioned corn "varieties" about as much as the yields of the hybrids between them rise above.

We then have a curious state of affairs. The model for the hybrid-corn breeding program actually came from animal life, from the accident of the mule, and when we wonder whether animal life will respond to the methods used for corn, we are actually wondering whether we can

bring back the method to animal life from which it was first borrowed. Of course we can, and animal life will respond to the method just as well, on the whole, as plant life. The gains of hybrid vigor apply to any form of life reproduced by sexual means, that is, where the offspring has two parents, and not just one "parent", as in the case of potatoes grown from tubers, or strawberries grown from runners. Almost all forms of life have a sexual means of propagation, although some of them, like the strawberry and the potato, have also a non-sexual means as an adjunct. Sex is a device originated by the simplest forms of life, millions and millions of years ago, to take advantage of "hybrid vigor" and keep open the gates of progress.

Inbreeding and Selection

The principles of breeding the inbred strains of corn that are to serve as foundation stock for the hybrids are exactly the same principles as those by which modern livestock breeders have originated and improved the modern breeds of livestock—Yorkshire hogs, Holstein cattle, Clydesdale horses, Shropshire sheep, Barred Rock poultry, and all the rest. These principles are two, inbreeding and selection. Inbreeding allows weaknesses in a mixed population to come out in some individuals, which die naturally, or are eliminated by man. The inbreds that survive the program are stronger than ever—or, at least their germ-plasm is. Thus when these surviving inbreds from different lines of descent are bred together the result is hybrids of exceptional vigor.

It has long been known that cross-bred poultry are more thrifty, productive and "surviving" than pure-breds. Similarly, it has long been known that cross-bred hogs, say Yorkshire by Landrace, are of exceptional vigor. Of course, Yorkshire hogs and Landrace hogs, to take an example, are not so far apart in nature as horses and donkeys are, and so their percentage gain in vigor is smaller than in the case of the cross that produces the mule. Just the same, it is definite, appreciable, and fairly consistent. It is well worth working for, and maintaining, especially when we consider that the gain in vigor, and hence in profits, is made at no expense for food, drugs, room, shelter, or labor—except the small amount of labor involved in following a breeding program.

Superior Mothers

Not so long ago it was thought necessary to maintain the pure-breds in sufficient numbers to serve as both sires and dams of the hybrids. Now it is understood that if one does not try to cut out entirely the use of the hybrids as parents, but keeps them as dams only, a good proportion of the hybrid vigor attainable by the stricter program will accrue, perhaps even greater profits, since the hybrids, because they are constitutionally "better stuff," serve as superior mothers.

Suppose one has chosen two breeds of cattle, say Holstein and Jersey, and plans to follow a hybridization program with them. Let's number the generations, A, B, C, and so on.

A—the pure-bred Holsteins and Jerseys.

B—the 50-50 hybrids.

C—breed the hybrid heifers back to a Holstein sire, to get $\frac{1}{2}$ Holsteins and $\frac{1}{2}$ Jerseys.

D—breed these back to a Jersey sire, to get hybrids $\frac{1}{2}$ Jersey plus $\frac{1}{2}$ Holstein.

E—breed those back to a Holstein sire, to get hybrids $\frac{1}{2}$ Holstein plus $\frac{3}{16}$ Holstein, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ Jersey, plus $\frac{1}{16}$ Jersey.

F—breed these back to a Jersey sire, to get hybrids $\frac{1}{2}$ Jersey plus $\frac{1}{8}$ Jersey, plus $\frac{1}{32}$ Jersey, plus $\frac{1}{16}$ Holstein, plus $\frac{3}{32}$ Holstein.

As the generations go on, sires of opposite breeds are used alternately, but the offspring are always between 50% and 75% of one descent, and between 50% and 25% of the other. The longer the breeding program is continued, the nearer to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ % and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ % the offspring are. However, the changes after the F generation are not appreciable. To all intents and purposes, the degree of hybridity attained in the F generation is not materially altered.

Applied to Humans

A similar program could be followed out for humanity, and humanity would undoubtedly secure the same gains of vigor as other animals. Half-breeds in humanity do often occur, as for instance in prairie Canada between the native Indians and the incoming Europeans, as it happens, chiefly French and Scotch. However, such half-breeds, despite their undoubted gain in physique, are so often placed under a social stigma that their psychological handicaps are of bigger import than their physical gains. Thus it has been that their actual attainment has been lower than average, instead of higher, as it could well have been.

However, right within the European "race," it is possible to make a cross that will combine as diverse elements (or nearly so), as in the case of the Indian-European cross. In Europe, there exist four or five very distinct stocks. Of these, the most diverse are perhaps the Alpines, heavy, broad-shouldered, stocky, and the more slender Mediterraneans, or, perhaps, the tall, blonde Nordics. When nationalities meet in Canada, and inter-marry, whatever their racial origin in Europe, there is no social handicap. Such "hybrids" are in a position to make a remarkable record for themselves, and many of them, in point of fact have done so.

Actually, it is probable that the remarkable energy of the inhabitants of North America is in some measure due to the intermingling of races that has occurred in this "melting pot".

Notable Clydesdale Sale

FIVE outstanding Clydesdale horses changed hands recently with their sale by E. W. Hamber of Minnehaha Stock Farm, Fort Coquitlam, to the Douglas Lake Cattle Company, Douglas Lake, B.C.

Heading this group was the rising three-year-old stallion, Minnehaha Prince, sired by Pontiac, the stallion now at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head. Two mature mares were included in the shipment, namely Purple Heather Bell and Full Bloom, both sired by Dunmore Fine-Art (imp.). Full Bloom is also the dam of Minnehaha Prince. The three-year-old filly, Heather Winalot, by Lacombe Minalot, and out of the mare, Purple Heather Bell, and the mare, Expression, completed the shipment. Expression, also sired by Lacombe Winalot, is out of the mare Phyllis who was grand champion at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, in 1953.

This group of Clydesdales has gone to an establishment which has long been noted for the high quality of horses owned and raised thereon.

Fertilizer Information

THE standard mixed fertilizer contains the three essential elements most necessary for the production of healthy plants. They are nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (or potash). Plants suffering from nitrogen starvation show it up in yellowing leaves and stunted growth. While it takes phosphorus and potash to make stiff straw and stalks, without nitrogen there would be no stalks.

Potassium (potash) is needed by plants to build chlorophyll which they must have to use the carbon, hydrogen and oxygen from the air. Without potassium they can't make starches, sugars and cellulose. Plants with enough minerals will use less water, especially during a drought, and will resist some diseases more readily.

Most of the potash used by Canadian fertilizer manufacturers comes from the United States or Europe where it is mined in the form of potash salts. A large project is now underway to extract from deep beds under the wheat fields of Saskatchewan.

Phosphorus is primarily derived from phosphate rock. By treating ground phosphate rock with sulphuric acid, we get superphosphate, considered the most important source of phosphate since the beginning of the fertilizer industry more than 100 years ago.

Plants can grow only as fast as there is phosphorus to make new cells. Some of the amino acids, building blocks of proteins, cannot be made without phosphorus. Plants require phosphorus to build healthy root systems, to form flower parts and the pollen to fertilize them. It is needed to help the plant utilize the nitrogen it requires. Phosphorus deficiency is usually evidenced by stunted growth, poor root systems and a purplish hue on the leaves.

The numbers on a fertilizer bag such as 10-10-10 or 6-12-12 indicate the grade ratio of the fertilizer which means the ratio between the percentage content of the three primary plant nutrients. Thus, a 100-pound bag of 10-10-10 contains 10 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of available phosphate and 10 pounds of potash. The remaining 70 pounds would consist principally of calcium, sulphur and other important plant foods with which these primary nutrients are associated to form chemical compounds usable as fertilizer.

The correct grade required by the farmer can be determined readily by a soil analysis. The University of Alberta has a soil-testing branch.

Cultivating straw into the soil is recommended by Dr. C. F. Bentley, associate professor of soils, University of Alberta. Combine straw supplies organic matter to the soil. When straw is plentiful there may at first be a lowering of the crop yield because an extra supply of nitrogen is needed to promote decomposition of the straw. As the organic matter decays more nitrogen is released and yields improve. Yellowing plants indicate nitrogen deficiency. Try a nitrogen fertilizer at 40 to 60 lbs. an acre.

The talkative woman was telling her husband about the bad manners of an acquaintance who has recently paid her a visit.

"If that woman yawned once while I was talking to her," she said, "she yawned a dozen times."

"Perhaps she wasn't yawning, dear," the husband said, "maybe she just wanted to say something."

Potatoes which have been stored at a low temperature should be kept in a warm place at temperatures from 70 to 80 degrees for a week or ten days after being taken from storage. The high temperatures will cause the sugars to change to starches and when cooked the potatoes will be white and floury, ac-

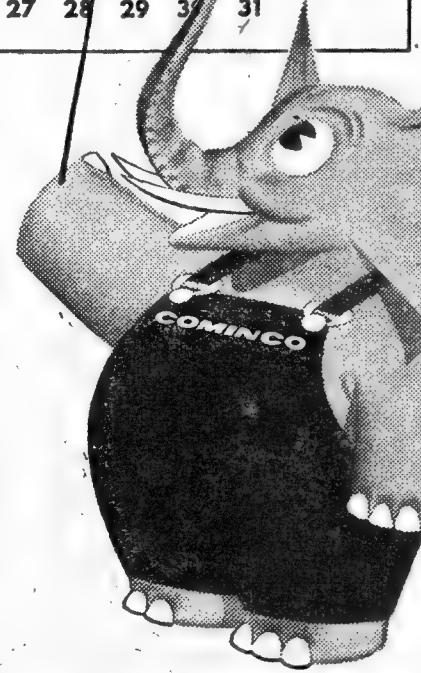
of that organization, said that the ability of agricultural producers to produce has far outstripped the ability of world consumers to buy. He said the formation of a world food board or international commodity clearing house offers the best hope to the solution of the problem of agricultural surpluses in many countries.

10 DAYS between PROFIT and LOSS

Ten days ago the grain stood straight and promising in the fields. Then the temperature dropped... and the crop bowed to its greatest enemy—frost.

Ten days—your earlier harvest bonus from fertilizer—would have made the difference between profit and loss from frost-killed grain. Elephant Brand high analysis fertilizers, rich in nitrogen and phosphorous plant food and "tailor-made" for the Canadian Prairies, brings grain crops to maturity faster... a harvest up to ten days earlier.

| | | HARVEST MONTH | | | | | 1956 | |
|------|------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| Sun. | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thu. | Fri. | Sat. | | |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | | |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | | |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |



ELEPHANT BRAND FERTILIZERS

manufactured by **COMINCO**

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

GET MORE FROM YOUR LAND WITH ELEPHANT BRAND

Alberta farmers sow about one-third of their barley acreage to Olli. In Saskatchewan over one-third is seeded to Montcalm, and in Manitoba 63% of the barley acreage is seeded to Montcalm.



REX OIL

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Used successfully for more than 20 years as a breeding aid for cattle, horses, swine and poultry. Supplies essential "Fresh Feed Factors", including Vitamin E, that aid in the prevention and treatment of non-organic breeding disorders. Enthusiastically endorsed by thousands of livestock owners. Try it today—satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

CALVITA

calf savers

Every calf is born Vitamin A deficient. Calvita supplies the full amounts of Vitamins A & D, and Niacin required by a calf during the dangerous first three weeks of life to prevent nutritional scours and deficiency diseases. Don't lose a single calf this season—Administer Calvita Calf Savers to all this year's crop.

RIDS

stops infectious calf scours

When White calf scours strike, use Rids, the original streptomycin product formulated to stop scours before serious losses result. Keep a package on hand—they may save you a valuable calf this year.

IRON-EZE

prevents swine anemia

Pigs are born iron deficient which if not corrected results in anemia, scours and hairless pigs. Supply this important factor plus essential copper and Vitamin B Complex vitamins the EZE liquid-spray way. Use Iron-Eze weekly—it will help the entire litter on less feed. Costs only 1¢ per pig per week until weaned.

From local drug or feed store.
Free literature on request.

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MACDONALD'S BRIER

Canada's Standard Smoke

Historic St. Albert

By BEATRICE CLINK

A FIFTEEN-MINUTE car drive from Edmonton over a splendid paved highway will bring you to the historic little town of St. Albert, famous for its many old landmarks. Here the first plough turned over the soil of Alberta, the first grist mill to be built in the province ground out flour and the first bridge of any size was erected west of the Great Lakes.

reverenced by the Crees, but they did not know of their beloved priest's presence in the Blackfoot camp on the night of the raid. Had they known, the raid would not have taken place.

When the savage yells of the Crees broke the midnight silence of the Blackfoot encampment, the brave priest donned his soutane and with uplifted cross faced the raiders in a vain attempt to make them desist.



Father Lacombe Museum.

The town has a natural beauty attraction as well as an historic for the sparkling Sturgeon river winds its tortuous way through a valley beautiful with many clumps of poplar, willow and pine. Partially wooded hills rise on all sides covered with rich farm land and prosperous farm homes.

The highway from Edmonton crosses the Sturgeon at the point where, in 1863, that intrepid pioneer missionary, Father Lacombe, built the first bridge west of the Great Lakes, with volunteer labor. In 1871 the little settlement he had founded to introduce the halfbreeds into habits of civilized life numbered 1,000, although most of the inhabitants spent half the year on the plains hunting buffalo.

The Mission stands in the centre of a park entered through a rustic gateway bearing the bilingual sign, "Mission Park — La Mission, St. Albert". Visitors drive up a winding tree-lined road, called Memorial Avenue, after the men from the district who gave their lives in World War I. This leads up the hill to the Mission Buildings on the top.

As they drive into the Mission Yard, everyone stops to admire the beautiful bronze statue of Father Lacombe standing on the brow of the hill. It shows him with uplifted hands and cross, looking out over the valley.

Cree Raid the Blackfeet

It recalls the heroic act of this brave missionary during a raid on the Blackfoot camp by the Crees in 1870. Father Lacombe was well known and

from their mad attack. The night was dark and the tumult was so terrible that it was utterly impossible to do anything to stop the fighting. The struggle lasted until the next morning when one of the Blackfeet defenders cried out to the attacking Crees.

"You have wounded the priest."

Very soon the firing ceased.

"We did not know the good father was in your camp," called the Cree warriors. "We wish to fight no more."

The inscription on the monument reads, "For 87 years he labored for God, his fellowmen, and his country." How many stirring scenes of early days, this untiring missionary-pioneer witnessed during his long life which ended at last at Midnapore in 1916!

Most visitors go first to the Museum. This is a red brick building with the sign over the door in two languages, "Musee — La Mission — Museum". It was built in 1927 by subscriptions to encase the historic old log church built in 1862 by Father Lacombe which was fast falling into ruins.

Inside and out the log walls of the old church are crowded with many Indian, halfbreed and pioneer objects and pictures. Most of them are carefully preserved in glass cases and described in both English and French. If the visitor wishes, he may settle down to a study of these many items of real history spread before him.

In one case are the bloodstained effects of a brave priest, Alexis Reynard who, in June, 1815, lost his life trying to protect the honor of an orphan Indian girl under his care. Angered, because his advances toward the girl were blocked by the priest, an Iroquois halfbreed shot him and feasted on his flesh. The priest's whip, powder horn and axe, stained with his own blood, are displayed under glass with a carefully-written description in both English and French.

Among many pictures of early days is one very interesting one of an ancient street car which once ran, so the label says, from Edmonton to St. Albert, from 1913 to 1915. The name on the car was "The Edmonton Inter-Urban Railway."

In a large glass case on another wall are the mass vestments, crucifix and breviary of Father Fafard and Father Marchand who were murdered by the Indians at the massacre of Frog Lake in 1888.

There are many ancient tools on display, for the early missionaries did all their own building and work. Among others are a buffalo hide scraper, an old spade brought from France in 1854, a beam scale, 200 years old, once used in trading with the Indians, and an old printing press brought from France by Bishop Grandin in 1877.

Historic Relics

A visit to the large parish church nearby is well worthwhile. On the altar are six candlesticks and a large crucifix, the gift of Napoleon III to Bishop Grandin. The beautiful pulpit was carved out of native wood by Van Tighen, a lay brother. On the walls are lovely paintings of The Way of the Cross. In the crypt below the church and open to visitors are the cemented tombs of three pioneer priests, Father Lacombe, Bishop Grandin and Father Leduc.

Behind the church is the ivy-covered statue and grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, a replica of the one in France. Each year thousands of pilgrims worship at this shrine.

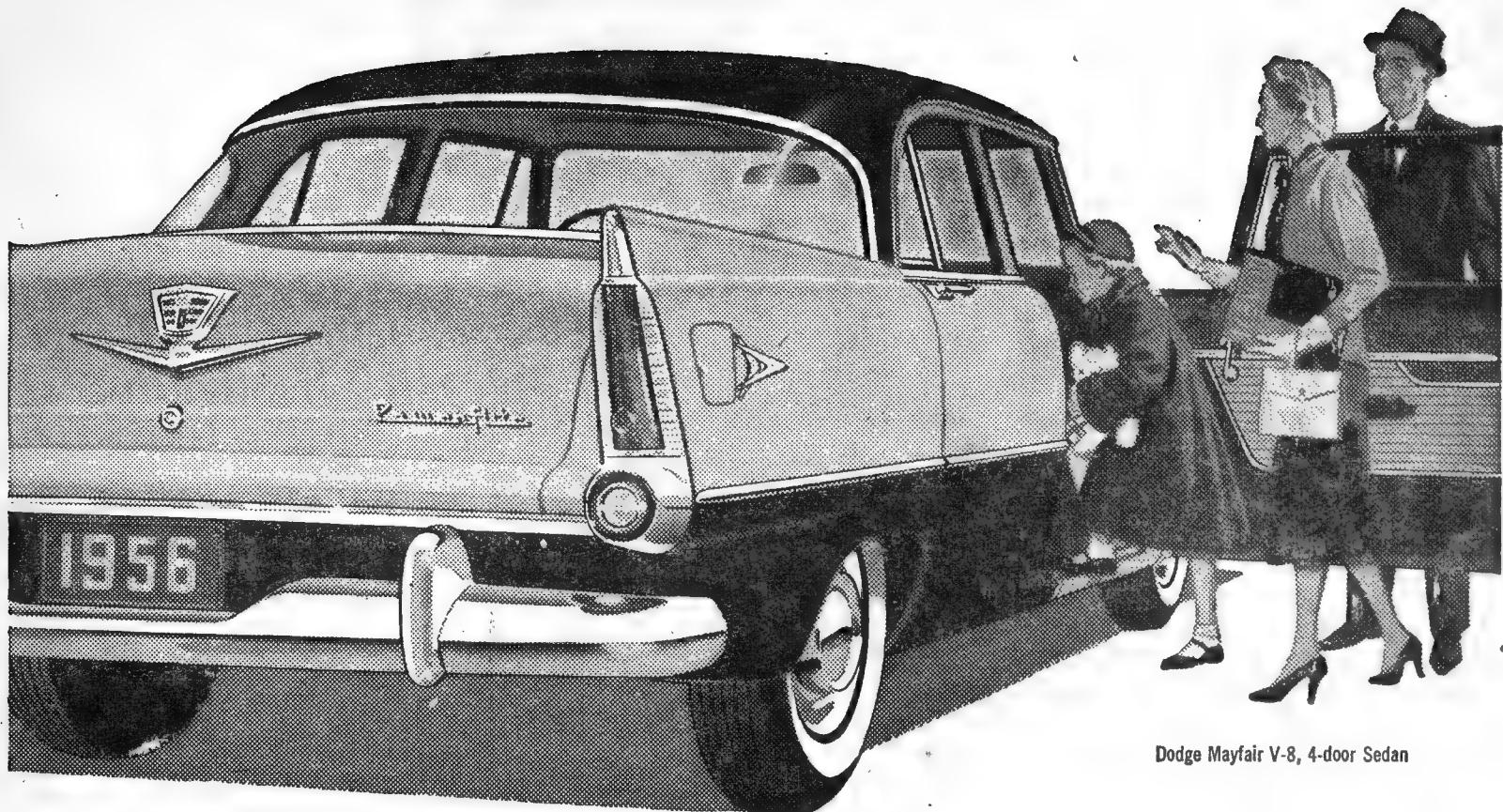
The Mission Cemetery behind the church is the last resting place of many heroic pioneer priests whose work is enshrined in the early history of the Canadian West. They were associated not only with the early development of the church but with every phase of progress and settlement in the West.

Surmounted by a tall cross is the grave of the late Archbishop Legal. Looking at the rows of crosses we see the graves of other well-known pioneer priests; Father Van Tighen, pioneer missionary and founder of the missions at MacLeod and Lethbridge; Father Andre, who assisted Louis Riel on the scaffold; Fathers Marchand and Fafard, missionaries murdered by the Indians of the Big Bear tribe, April 2nd, 1885, as they tried to stop the massacre of the settlers at Frog Lake; Brother Avrillon, the first miller of the province; Brother Lariche, the first blacksmith in Alberta and Brother Alexis murdered on the banks of the Athabasca in 1875 when he attempted to defend the orphan girl under his care from a perfidious Indian guide; and many others whose names are a cherished heritage.

An hour or two passes all too quickly and as the visitor leaves this historic mission, he cannot help but feel that he has stepped for a while into the past and lived again the heroic days of the early West.



Father Lacombe Monument.



Dodge Mayfair V-8, 4-door Sedan

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of glamour and go!*

'56 DODGE

Here's the carefree answer to the call of the open road. For Dodge gives special consideration to your safety every minute you're on the go!

Check the safety features listed at the right. All are standard equipment on any Dodge model you choose. Some are brand-new, of course, but Dodge has provided most of them for years.

That's because safety is nothing new with Dodge. Year after year, Dodge has consistently pioneered and developed more and better safety features than any other low-price car.

This year, too, Dodge gives you the power you need for safer motoring. New high-torque 6 and V-8 engines provide up to 200 horsepower, pack plenty of reserve for safer passing, safer acceleration.

There's new driving ease, too. New push-button controls for PowerFlite automatic transmission let you select your driving range at the touch of a button. Safety-positioned at the left of the driver, these controls are simple and mechanically operated.

And, if you wish, there are other optional features such as Dodge safety seat belts. These are aircraft-style with approved-type buckle. Unlike others in the Dodge field, these seat belts are anchored to the frame, with no unsightly fittings on the floor.

See your Dodge-De Soto dealer soon, and let him show you all the carefree, worry-free features of the glamourous new Dodge. Drive a Dodge . . . Canada's "safety-first" car!

Watch Climax—Shower of Stars weekly on TV. Check your newspaper for date and time.

All these safety features are standard equipment on any Dodge model you choose

LifeGuard door latches. Help keep doors shut tight even under severe impact. Exclusive self-tightening mechanism keeps doors rattle-free.

Safety Sealed-Beam headlamps. Add 80 feet more visibility for safer night driving. Reduce glare in fog, rain, or snow.

Nonglare finish on instrument panel top. Eliminates tiring reflected glare for safer daytime driving.

Safety-Rim wheels. Help keep tires securely on rim in the event of a blowout. Afford extra control for safer stops.

Safe-Guard hydraulic brakes. Have two cylinders in each front wheel instead of the usual one, for smooth and predictable stopping power.

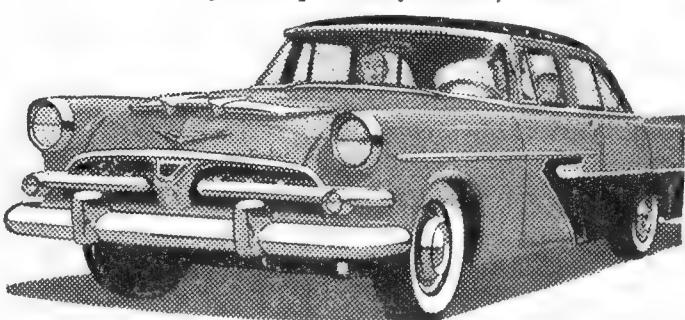
Independent parking brake. A powerful secondary braking system. Gives driver an extra brake for added safety.

Electric windshield wipers. Operate at constant speed, do not slow down when accelerating, passing, or climbing hills.

Safety door locks. Lock buttons of rear doors of sedan models can be pressed down to lock both inside and outside door handles.

Other Dodge safety features include tubeless tires, safety hood latch, and box-section frame construction.

*Manufactured in Canada by
Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited*



DRIVE THIS GREAT NEW DODGE . . . WITH THE GLAMOUR AND GO OF THE FORWARD LOOK

After a worrisome autumn and a tough winter some bright spots are appearing in the grain situation. The demand for wheat from overseas is mounting.

Fertilizer applied by drill attachment helps the grain crop to get off to a faster and more vigorous start — thus competing to better advantage with weeds.

Farm families that produced their own milk, meat, eggs and vegetables used more of these products each week than families that bought these foods.

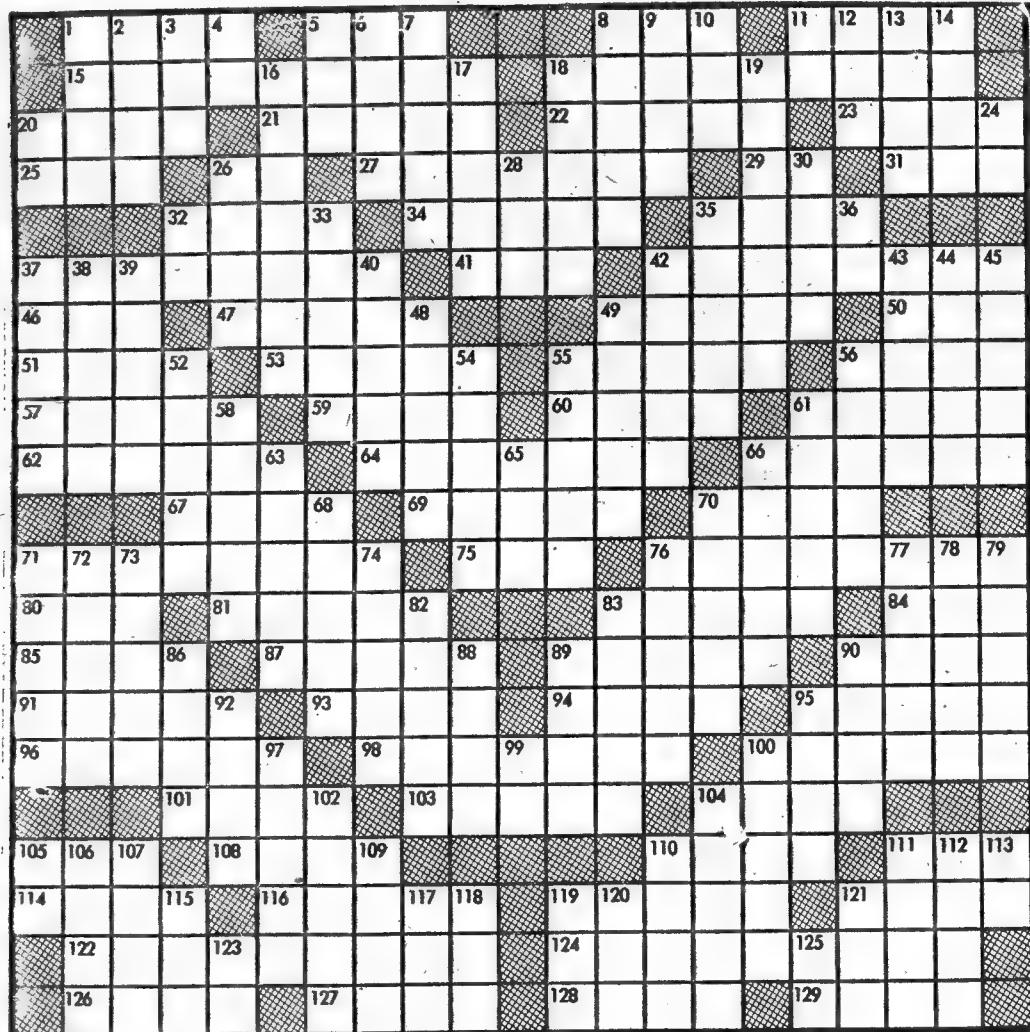
Among the western directors for the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association are: George Sheeh, Brandon, Man.; Art Anderson, Calgary, Alta.; Archie Stevenson, Cowichan, B.C.

Any material that is absorbent and as free from dust as possible will do for chick litter. Litter should be 3 or 4 inches deep to start and more can be added as it becomes damp. Litter can be kept in better condition by daily stirring, with a hand rake.

Mink represents about 97 per cent of the animals maintained on fur farms in Alberta.

HELP YOUR
RED CROSS

Crossword Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

- 1 Turkish regiment
- 4 Withered man's nickname
- 5 Fine ravelings
- 8 Japanese porridge
- 11 Repose
- 15 Piglike mammals
- 18 Month
- 20 Anglo-Saxon slave
- 21 French impressionist painter
- 22 Newspapers collectively
- 23 Brings forth
- 25 Encountered
- 28 Symbol for samarium
- 27 Beetles
- 29 Symbol for tellurium
- 31 Confederate general
- 32 Reduces temperature of
- 34 Greek gravestone
- 35 To season
- 37 Rests
- 41 Consumes
- 42 Bearing
- 46 Babylonian war god
- 47 Climbing plant
- 49 Withers
- 50 Man's nickname
- 51 Fine ravelings
- 53 Close to (poet)
- 55 Icelandic tales
- 56 Quote
- 57 Language of old Rome
- 59 A people of eastern Sudan
- 60 Journey
- 61 To make late
- 62 Breathes loudly asleep
- 64 Causes
- 66 Puts off
- 67 Lampreys
- 69 Detroit Tiger
- 70 Cinch
- 71 Diffusing
- 75 Pronoun
- 76 Gratifying
- 78 Death notice
- 80 Stuff
- 81 Steps over fence
- 83 Butcher's inventory
- 84 Common (How.)
- 85 Death notice
- 87 Slap
- 89 Groans
- 90 Kind of bomb
- 91 Pieces of fired clay
- 93 Heraldry: grafted
- 94 Early American flatboats
- 95 Pronoun
- 96 Part of vessel (pl.)
- 98 Toys
- 100 Closer
- 101 Having true luster when uncut
- 103 Animal fishhook
- 104 Part of fishhook
- 105 Indonesian of Mindanao
- 106 Stiffly neat
- 108 Brewer's yeast
- 111 Enemy
- 114 Part of ship
- 115 Brooklyn ballplayer
- 116 Stuff
- 117 Accomplishment
- 118 Conveyed into a closed course
- 119 Biblical weed
- 120 English sandhill
- 121 Obtains
- 122 Finishes

VERTICAL

- 1 Part of church
- 2 Period of fasting
- 3 Card
- 4 99 (Rom. num.)
- 5 Anglo-Saxon coin
- 6 Pulverized
- 7 Perceives by sensation
- 8 Firma
- 9 Mimics
- 10 Pronoun
- 11 Printer's measure
- 12 Lincoln's nickname
- 13 Animal
- 14 Sea eagle
- 16 Gaseous compound
- 17 Condition
- 18 Kind of wheat
- 19 Landed properties
- 20 Enlisted men (abbr.)
- 24 A direction
- 26 Ground
- 28 Beverage
- 30 Nome in Greece
- 32 Symbol for chlorine
- 33 Inclines
- 35 Thong
- 36 Size of shot
- 37 Small streams
- 38 Pertaining to Lake Erie
- 39 Division of long poem
- 40 Scoff
- 42 A shield
- 43 Join
- 44 Discourage
- 45 Paradises
- 46 Having hearing
- 47 Italian compauna
- 49 Italian compauna
- 52 Weary
- 54 Raises
- 55 Mining
- 56 Restaurants
- 58 Requires
- 61 Genus of goose
- 63 Gashes
- 65 Kind of gutta
- 66 Follows eating
- 67 Regimen
- 68 Bird
- 69 Landmarks
- 70 Designs
- 71 Elegancies
- 72 Custom
- 73 Roman urban official
- 74 Bodily organ for secreting a substance
- 76 Summits
- 77 Bury
- 78 Loop with running knot
- 79 More courageous
- 82 Inner (anct.)
- 83 Peninsula of Greece
- 86 Gull-like bird
- 88 White Sox ballplayer
- 89 Injure
- 90 A king of Israel
- 92 Cocky
- 95 Session
- 97 Temptress
- 99 Musical syllable
- 100 Openings in nose
- 102 Placed away for reference
- 104 Foundation
- 105 Form of "to be"
- 106 Diplomacy
- 107 The somalia
- 109 Man
- 110 Finest
- 111 Ward off
- 112 Cereal grain (pl.)
- 113 French for "and"
- 115 Pitch
- 117 Number
- 118 Holland
- 119 Outfit
- 120 Compose point
- 121 Marsh
- 123 Direction
- 125 Topographical engineer (abbr.)

Solution On Page 55

Producing Virile Poultry

By IRENE AMOR

THE male must be stronger, both genetically and constitutionally, than the female with which it is mated. This is the conclusion that a well-known poultry breeder of British Columbia has come to after thirty years of R.O.P. breeding.

F. W. Appleby is convinced that leucosis and other diseases can be controlled only by producing a stronger offspring, and to do that one must have a male that is more robust than the female.

In his letter to his customers he explains the belief, that what is known as "nicking" (the successful crossing of two blood lines) is nothing other than a hitting on a male line stronger than the female line it is bred to. This, to his mind, is the reason why some breeders, who having hit on a satisfactory nick, and thinking it should last, go on breeding their male line purely on the genetic principle, only to find in four or five years that the line has degenerated and they are back where they started before they discovered the nick. Their chicks are again highly susceptible to the dread leucosis and other general weaknesses.

For many years now, Mr. Appleby says, he has noticed that no matter how strong the females in a line were, if the male wasn't as strong or stronger, the progeny did not measure up. He maintains that the dams could be in a mediocre condition but as long as the sires were of proven virility the chicks they produced would carry the increased stamina of their sire.

This is quite a departure from orthodox beliefs at the present time, but if it stands the test of time it must and will have an effect on other lines of livestock breeding. Meanwhile the proponent of this theory is quietly going ahead proving his point and, in view of his record as a breeder, he has every likelihood of success.

Now let's have a look at this man who dares to depart from the recognized breeding practices: For over thirty years the name of Appleby has been known to poultry producers the world over. He can boast of customers in England, Holland, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Mexico and as far away as China, North Africa, India, Australia and Brazil.

Starting out as just a lad of seventeen, he worked day and night and his efforts were soon crowned with success for when he was only 24 years old, his pen of Leghorns made a world record in the 1926 B.C. egg laying contest at Agassiz.

Through all the years of the depression when, many chicken farms failed, the Appleby poultry farm weathered the storm and as the dismal thirties receded into the distance, Mr. Appleby found he had earned world-wide recognition as a poultry breeder and today ships to nearly every country interested in the production of chicken for breeding.

If this theory of his should prove itself to be the answer to disease in chicks and other general weaknesses, this man may find himself very well known indeed.

The Saskatchewan government attorney general announced that with the quashing of the Saskatchewan Moratorium act the power to deal with farm debts is vested in Ottawa, and he does not intend to recommend any new provincial legislation in an attempt to circumvent the judgment.

Waterworks On The Farm

By MISS R. E. PETTYPiece,

Boissevain, Manitoba

I BELIEVE the average farmer can get more pleasure and satisfaction from waterworks installed in his farm home than from any other equal amount of outlay of money he may make. When the hydro first came into country districts bringing with it light and labor-saving appliances, many people thought they could not afford it, yet they saved for it, installed it, and have been happy about it ever since. This same source of power has made it possible, with a little more saving, planning and work, to install hot and cold running water on the farm. Its convenience, comfort, and time and labor-saving value will soon compensate for the expense and effort of installing it. We installed our own system during the winter months when work was not so pressing and found by doing the work ourselves the cost was cut approximately in two.

The first essential is to have an adequate source of water. Our water is reasonably soft so we dug a well in our basement where plenty of water was found. This is not necessary if you have a well nearby, as the water can be drawn some distance satisfactorily. If your water is hard then it will be better to install a water-softener or use your cistern in conjunction with the well water. While the man of the house is planning for the water supply the housewife will do well to send for descriptive pamphlets, which can be obtained from plumbing, lumber, paint and tile companies for bathroom planning and types of fixtures. There are so many lovely ideas in the booklets you may obtain free of charge, many of which may be used in your individual plans effectively.

Wash Basin in Kitchen

Next is the planning for the location of the kitchen sink and bathroom. If your bathroom is to be on the second floor it is a good plan to include a wash-basin in the kitchen, or cloak room, handy for the men to scrub up before meals. The nearer together these can be planned the less water piping will be needed, thus keeping costs lower. As most farm homes were not planned with bathrooms this is where the housewife can derive a good deal of pleasure and show her ingenuity at the same time. Colorful, pictured pamphlets giving suggested color schemes and plans of all sizes and shapes of bathrooms will be helpful. A small storage room may be adaptable, or it may be possible to partition off part of a room using the remainder as a small bedroom, storage room or built-in closet space. Don't make the mistake of making your bathroom too large; a bath is twice as luxurious in a warm bathroom. Storage space to keep towels and other necessities is a must in the modern bathroom.

The hot-water tank can be bought reasonably of plain galvanized iron with insulating jacket and heating element added, or more expensively in one lovely unit with enamel surface nice enough to match your refrigerator, though most farm basements are large enough to accommodate all the necessary equipment. The enamelled steel tank with glass lining will last indefinitely and is possibly the best buy in the long run. There are kitchen sinks on the market to suit every fancy. We chose the stainless steel one which improves with use and never stains, and have not regretted our choice. Bathroom sets are offered in a diversified price range, with choice of color and design in

which your taste and purse will be your guide.

The Disposal Unit

Once you have bought the bathroom fixtures, kitchen sink, pressure system and hot-water tank there remains only the water piping and disposal unit. One-half-inch copper piping for conveying water to taps, larger steel piping for carrying it to the disposal unit where large no-coke piping is used. The disposal unit can be planned now but actual work on it must wait until the frost is out of the ground next summer. A very helpful book on disposal systems may be obtained from your Provincial Department of Agriculture. A choice of two types can be used; the septic tank and dry well if drainage is good, but the dry well must be the recommended distance from the water supply. However, the field type of disposal is safest and most recommended.

Farm waterworks, once installed, has the decided advantage that it requires almost no further expense except the electricity needed to pump and heat the water. There is no monthly water bill or added taxation to worry about. It is one of those investments that pays off in continual enjoyment and efficiency, and you will wonder how you ever managed without it.

If you cannot work on this project this winter why not start planning now and save for it, and next year in the less hurried winter months you may make your dreams come true. You will be glad you did.

Moisture Content in Silage

By P. W. LUCE

THE Prince George Experimental Station has been conducting a series of tests which tend to prove that too much moisture in silage is a mistake. Many farmers have been adding from eight to ten per cent of surplus liquid, and so putting too much bulk before their cattle.

Cows do not maintain their body weight and give to the limit of their production if they are fed silage containing 80 per cent moisture, and given a pound of grain to balance every four pounds of milk expected. To get the results sought, the cow would have to eat 94 pounds a day.

The average cow can't stomach that much.

With the forage reduced to 70 or 72 per cent moisture the cow can get along very well with a ration of 63 pounds, and yield milk to expected capacity.

Most of the cows, with which the Prince George Experimental Station has been conducting experiments, are Ayrshires, but those in charge say that all other breeds will react the same way.

Pasture rotation during the past few months around Prince George has shown gains as high as 30 per cent, according to D. E. Waldern. In many places the pasture area is limited, and farmers are advised to follow this system for a five-year plan.

Two years grain, then three years forage.

For a four-year rotation, there should be one year of grain and three years of forage.

Part of the forage land should be harvested for silage by the middle of June, and then used for pasture two months later.

Careful fertilization is essential in the management scheme, especially where there is heavy clay soil. On such ground, clover does not remain satisfactory for much more than three years, and success depends on rotation.

Economical Meat Production

RECENT figures, reports H. S. Cutleridge, Chief, Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, indicate that a 3.2 pound broiler can now be produced under commercial conditions in 8 to 10 weeks on as little as 2.6 pounds of feed per pound of live weight. To produce a 200-pound hog, 3.7 pounds of feed are required per pound of live weight; to finish a 60-pound lamb to 90 pounds killing weight, 4 pounds of concentrate and 4 pounds of roughage, and to fatten a yearling steer from 650 to 900 pounds 4.0 pounds of concentrate and 7.0 pounds of roughage.

A more critical test is not the pounds of feed used per pound of live weight produced, but the pounds of feed per pound of edible meat produced after all offal and bone have been deducted. Based on the above figures, the feed required per pound of edible meat produced are: chicken, 4.4 pounds; hog, 5.5 pounds; lamb, 9.8 pounds of concentrate and 9.8 pounds of roughage; beef, 9.8 pounds of concentrate and 17 pounds of roughage. The closest competitor of the broiler, the hog, is apparently some 20 per cent less efficient in feed utilization than the broiler. Feed conversion efficiency of broilers is still being improved over the level used for the above calculations and under laboratory conditions has, in fact, gone as low as 2 pounds per pound of broiler produced, live-weight. This advance in efficiency may be considered as an excellent example of the result of the direct application of research findings to a large and expanding industry.

Alas for the poor Hindu,
He does the best he kindu;
He sticks to his caste from first
to last,

And for trousers makes his skindu.

I wish I were a kangaroo,
Despite his funny stances;
I'd have a place to put the junk
My girl brings to the dances.

Trees recommended by A. W. Crookshanks, of the Indian Head Forest Nursery station are: box elder, green ash, American elm and caragana for dry locations with poplar and willow for moister areas. Spruce and pine also grow successfully and make a more permanent windbreak.

The government of British Columbia has a law which requires all beef sold in greater Vancouver to be officially graded and branded. The result has been an increase in the sale of high quality beef in that area.

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The Western Farm Problems

By PARKE DOBSON,
Paradise Valley

THE importance of stable agriculture is apt to be overlooked in present-day industrialization. In one brief generation Canada has changed from a nation mainly trading farm and other primary products, to a nation which principally trades processed manufactures. As a result, whereas fifty years ago 40% of Canadian workers were in agriculture, today about 19% are farming. Because this figure is so much smaller there is a tendency for farmers to be overlooked when establishing national policies. It should be remembered, however, that 19% is a pretty vital buyer of consumer goods. Most of them have a tremendous investment in farm mechanization, and particularly in Western Canada the prosperity of the country is more or less contingent on the prosperity of the farmer. It is safe to say that farmers today, although fewer in percentage, constitute a far bigger purchasing block than ever before, because of present-day methods of farming. Fifty years ago a farmer owned or

owed for a quarter-section of land; he had four horses and a four-horse outfit of machinery to farm it. Now since the farm unit is so much bigger, he is forced to buy tractors, and farm machinery worth many times that in bygone years. We hear a lot about income from oil in Alberta. In 1954 total income from oil in Alberta was \$189 million less than that of agriculture in Alberta, in spite of the fact that farm prices were depressed. We must agree that a stable agricultural industry is very important therefor, as a major purchaser of consumer goods.

The basic problem affecting the farmer is quite easily recognized. His product is largely exported, and in almost all cases exported into countries with a lower standard of living than ours. Consequently his returns are always affected by the health of foreign economies, and export markets establish prices he receives for his goods. Since the ability of these countries to pay high prices for his products are limited, he has always received a lower price for his goods than those goods would have brought if they were used completely in a domestic market. In short, agriculture is a deflated island in an inflated economy.

resembles the position of certain manufactured goods which are forced to meet competition of raw and finished materials of the same nature which can be imported and sold below the cost of production. It differs, however, from them, because in the latter case there are protective duties applied which make it possible for the manufactured articles to be in a competitive position.

It is evident that most, if not all problems affecting farmers are more or less connected with the basic fact that farm income is influenced by export markets, and the solution must be found in a combination of two procedures:

1. The increase of farm income in relation to the goods the farmer must buy.

2. Lowering of farm costs, so that the farmer can continue to compete in a low income importing country. Now in outlining policies necessary to accomplish these two things, I propose to deal specifically with wheat, because throughout the years of our Canadian history the health of the wheat farming income has proved a very reliable barometer of the prosperity of Canadian farmers as a whole.

Short-term Policies

You have, no doubt, heard quite a lot since last fall about the government guaranteed loans on grain to farmers, which bear interest at 5%. There have been arguments about the wisdom of it being handled in this manner, some people feeling that a system of advances on farm stored grain by the Wheat Board is preferable. I believe the Wheat Board's job is to sell our grain, not to act as a lending agency, and I must say that I am somewhat alarmed at the idea of a competition between the various elevator agents to see who can lend the most money to the farmer. I think on reflection most farmers will agree that even Board advances in farm stored grain would not be interest free, in that the Board would have to borrow the money to make the payment. At any rate this is only a temporary plan, it offers no solution to the basis of the difficulties facing the farmer and as long as we regard it as such, I cannot see much wrong with it as a temporary method of tiding over needy cases.

I believe that as an emergency measure the federal government should at least assume the cost of carrying charges on any additional quantities of grain remaining in the hands of the Wheat Board at the end of each crop year, indeed I believe that this could go further, with the federal government purchasing a percentage of that grain, and carrying it at public cost as an emergency reserve, as a defence measure or a contribution to the world Food Bank as proposed by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

Farmers believe that the initial payment for wheat should remain at \$1.40 during the coming crop year, and that the final price realized should be not less than the minimum of \$1.55 under the International Wheat Agreement.

We ask these emergency policies, realizing that in them there is a radical departure from the principle of wheat marketing being financed entirely by the producer and they would involve financial help from the public treasury. Let us not have any misunderstanding about this. The farmer is an independent beast; that is why he is a farmer. He dislikes the very idea of subsidies and would prefer to stand on his own feet. But he

realizes that practically all other segments of our economy are subsidized through the use of protective duties and tariffs. If all the goods the consumer buys in Canada were freed from such price raising practices, the farmer would get his share of the national income and many of his worries regarding markets would be over. Realizing the disruption it would cause in Canadian industry if they had to compete against foreign made goods in such a market he asks, as an emergency measure the next best thing, financial help from the federal government as a partial compensation for his peculiar position in having his costs raised by protective tariffs while he must compete in countries with a lower price and wage scale.

Long-term Policies

Long-term policies for solution of farm problems must try and solve the problem of farm income in relation to farm costs. The Canadian Wheat Board should be made permanent. Never again must speculation be allowed to gamble with the farmers' livelihood and the country's prosperity. The idea of a government agency to store the surplus of the fat years against the famine of the lean years is as old as Joseph. It is too bad for the farmers who have produced food through the ages from Joseph's day to this, that Pharaoh's wheat board was not made a permanent thing and copied by all nations. It is only by the retention and extension of Board marketing that producers can be assured of reasonable returns and consumers can benefit from stable prices, free from violently fluctuating levels that reflect themselves in higher costs of consumer goods. No board, however, whether a producer marketing board or a government agency, can sufficiently increase returns to the producer in relation to the goods the farmer must buy, or lower the costs of the things the farmer must buy so that he can produce food cheaper. It only acts as a stabilization factor and as an efficient marketing agency, lowers the cost of handling grain so that both producer and consumer benefit from Board operations. Financed as it has been wholly by the producer, with the total costs of operation deducted from the price received for the grain sold before final payments are made to the producer, it finds itself bound by shackles as strong as steel. Trade restrictions, tariffs and duties increase the cost of producing grain, but the markets into which the Board must place that grain are mainly low-income countries, able to only pay a relatively low price for grain. It is evident, therefore, that the operations of the Wheat Board must be supplemented by suitable government action, to compete with unfair trade practices in other exporting nations and put agriculture in a sound position in relation to the other segments of our national economy.

The International Wheat Agreement is as good an idea today as it was when first presented. Co-operation is a good idea, from the kind of co-operation when a man lends his neighbor his lawn mower and gets him to help lay those shingles on the garage roof, through our great producer and consumer co-operatives to the point where nations — both producing and consuming — co-operate in an agreement whereby the producer gets a reasonable return for his product in return for a guarantee that the consumer in the other country will not be gouged to the last cent if food becomes scarce.

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cash grants and other privileges extended to them by government of the day, the company agreed to grant special rates in perpetuity for grain moving to an export position and for certain things, including agricultural machinery, coming to the west. During the first great war this agreement was set aside. After the war it was reinstated by the Liberal government, but as a concession to the railroads the special rates on grain only were reinstated and other special rates were abolished. We have been assured that the present Liberal government has no intention of doing away with the special rates on export grain. In the first place there is no evidence that the railroads are losing money on the shipment of such grain. It must be remembered that the shipment of grain is a bulk affair. It requires a minimum of handling, is loaded and unloaded by machinery. Secondly, the retention of these rates is absolutely necessary, in order that the Western farmer can, with his long inland haul, compete with other exporting nations where the bulk of the grain is produced at or near seaboard. The answer to the railway problem, if they have one, and this would largely provide the solution to the farmers' difficulties, is to enlarge the domestic market, to which Crows' Nest rates do not apply, and which from the farmers' standpoint, provides a market with a higher standard of living, better able to pay prices that would ensure the farmer a reasonable income, than the export markets we so depend on at present.

Greatly increased immigration and a largely expanded domestic market is therefore one of the basic solutions from a long-range standpoint. It is only when the bulk of our grain is moving inland, rather than across the sea, that our farmers can expect that their income will be fair in relation to other income groups in Canada. I think western farmers generally realize the differences in grain problems between this country and the U.S., south of the border, with approximately ten times our population, they have a normal grain production only twice as large as ours. In this country our domestic market is an expanding one, but there is room for lots of expansion. A greatly increased population could be absorbed entirely in industries outside of farming, in fact would prefer that agriculture absorb its share of such an increase.

Two-Price System

Farmers are generally disturbed by the tendency of smaller farmers to give up in despair, joining the growing ranks of men competing for jobs in cities, towns and villages; while his land is absorbed by the larger operator. The soundest basic unit in agriculture is still the family farm. We also believe it is reasonable to suggest that in a country such as ours, where wages are relatively high, the prices realized on domestic market for grain should not be influenced by prices realized for grain exported to relatively low income countries. We believe that the establishment of a two-price system for wheat, where domestic prices would be fair and reasonable in relation to the income of domestic consumer, and the earmarking of such increased returns to enable the Board to raise the cash income of each producer, on an equal amount of grain from each farmer, such as the first 1,000 bushels he delivers, would go a long way towards arresting the tendency of the small farmer to drift away from the farm and by encouraging farmers to stay on the land, would make possible the absorption of further immigrants into all phases of our Canadian life.

You have heard a lot about box-

car allocation in recent years. This is because the section of the Canada Grain Act, dealing with this right of the producer has proved inadequate in times when there is an over supply of wheat. In fact, I would go further and say that the only time a farmer can get an equitable allocation of box-cars through this section, the Car Order Book, is when there is a light crop, lots of room in the elevators, and he can deliver to the elevator of his choice anyway. For a number of years such a situation has not existed, and until the fall of 1954 the railroads allocated these cars on the basis of each licensed elevator at a point receiving an equal number of box-cars. At that time railroads were instructed to allocate box-cars on the basis of the number of Wheat Board shipping orders held by each elevator company at the point. Last year the railroads were instructed further, that this allocation should more closely follow the percentage of orders held by each company; that is if at a two elevator point, one of the houses held twice as many orders as the other, when cars were spotted at the point, one elevator would get two cars, the other elevator would get one car until the ratio changed. This is not entirely being carried out, because at many points the railways spot a number of cars which supply only one car for each elevator, and you can see that it is well-nigh impossible to divide that many cars up on the basis of the percentage of orders held. Now it can be readily seen that none of these methods remotely approaches what the farmer of Western Canada is asking, namely, that cars be allocated to elevators according to prospective business, or in other words, so that the farmer may deliver to the elevator of his choice.

In order to ensure that the farmer should get the best possible returns for the grain he delivers, it is imperative that the producer should have the opportunity of disposing of his grain through the elevator company of his choice. Many farmers who own elevator systems are being denied the right to take advantage of the savings made possible by the use of these facilities, and farmers wishing to deliver to line elevator companies find that they are denied the benefit of competition between various companies. The system of one car for each country elevator has in the last few years forced, and to some extent at present is forcing the handling companies into an inefficient method of handling grain by duplication of facilities at country points. The country elevator should mainly be a gathering facility, with the bulk of storage taking place at interior and export terminals, where the grain can be cleaned, dried, if necessary, to be in a marketable condition and an easily marketed position. Greater efficiency in grain handling is urgently needed; if handling costs are not to be raised by two or three times what they are at present, at some future time when earnings from storage are at a minimum, and the farmer because of short crops, in no position to bear an increased levy on his returns.

Conservation Proposals

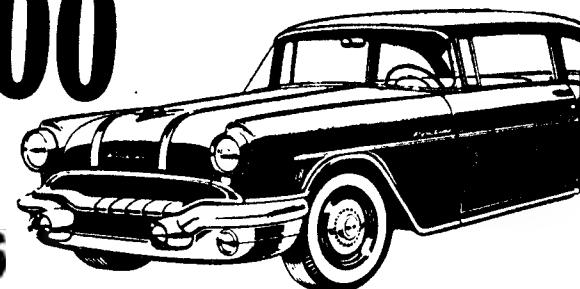
Someone has said that there is only one thing permanent in our existence and that is change. At some future time, possibly the not too distant future when reckoned from the standpoint of agricultural history, a whole new set of agricultural problems are going to present themselves to civilization. The earth's population is increasing constantly at a rapid rate, there are millions more each year. There were about 35,000 more people in the world this morning than there was last night, there will be

35,000 more people tonight than there were this morning. All this adds up to an increasing drain on the agricultural soils of the world. Now soils are like bank accounts, they are not inexhaustable. You can borrow from the soil, but unless you return an equal amount of food value eventually the soil will be dead as an overdrawn account, and no magic fountain pen will be able to issue the basic dividends of food that will be necessary for the maintenance of human life. Government inducements to farmers towards better farming practices, possibly incentives for the planting of soil building crops, tax concessions for land reforested in watersheds, would tend to reduce the so-called food surplus now, but far more important, would provide a bank account in the soil that the whole world could draw in future years, when our problems will be ones of scarcity rather than surplus, and a nation's wealth will be measured in terms of its ability to contribute vital food, which will be so necessary for the very existence of mankind.

Canada produced 8.37% of the world's wheat, oats, barley and rye in 1953; but, in 1954, only 5.15%. About 96% of the world's 1954-55 wheat crop was produced and marketed under government price supports — from a high of \$3.21 (U.S.) per bushel in Turkey, down to \$1.40 in Canada. World trade in wheat totalled an estimated 942 million bushels in the 1954-55 crop year. This is 7% higher than in 1953-54; but 12% below the 1951-52 record of 1,066 million bushels.

With most of the west covered with deep snow, and with ten or 12 bad storms sweeping the country, cattle feeding has been heavy and supplies approaching exhaustion. Bert Hargraves, ex-president of the Stock Growers' Association, expressed concern over the prospect of an unusually heavy run of cattle to market this coming spring. He suggested "orderly marketing" but how can such be arranged with thousands of farmers needing cash when seeding time comes?

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BUFFALO JELLY

By FREDA SMITH MUDIMAN

BUFFALO berries, often called bullberries, may be found growing beside most streams and some sloughs in the southern part of the Prairie Provinces. The bushes are a good size, in fact the twelve-foot ones could be classed as trees. The roots are long and strong as this tree likes to have one foot in water even though the water may be slightly alkaline.

Actually there are two varieties of the berry, classed as *Shepherdia Canadensis* which prefers mountainous areas and *Shepherdia Argentea* of the open plains. The former has berries of a yellowish color while the fruit of the latter is a brilliant red. The flowers have been likened to time-worn lace and bloom early, at times too early for their own good, when they get nipped by a late frost.

The leaves are similar to those of the willow except that they are shorter and of a more silvery green. The bark can be torn off in strips and the Indians used it, when nothing else was available, to take the place of rawhide thongs. The wood burns with a noxious odor which the Indians described in their name of *Missis-a-miso*.

From the buffalo berries a fine food specialty seldom seen anywhere but on the prairies is produced. Bullberry jelly is the sugar stiffened juice of this native fruit and has a rather tart but distinctive flavor. It has never been produced commercially but issues from farm and ranch kitchens where modern homemakers still follow the same procedure taught them by their mothers and grandmothers who, in turn, had cooking tips from their Indian neighbors.

The berries grow in clusters and the first white woman in the West thought they looked like red currants such as they had grown in Eastern Canada or in the Old Country. Early explorers and missionaries had found these berries served with their meat dishes but, of course, the Indian women did not yet have sugar with which to make more palatable. By the time the white women had arrived and settled down to kitchen arts, sugar was to be had and jelly-making seemed in order.

Wait for Frost

The first results were disappointing for the jelly had a wild taste. With their fingers pricked from the thorny bushes, the women consulted their Indian neighbors who laughed and said the fruit should never be gathered until after the first frost and also that it should never be actually picked. They escorted their new-found friends to the river valley and demonstrated their method of combating the thorn problem.

They spread a blanket under the heavily-laden trees, struck the branches with a stick until the berries fell in showers. When the harvest was washed the berries sank to the bottom while leaves and twigs floated to the top and were readily skimmed off leaving the fruit gleaming like garnets.

The Indian women contented themselves with pounding their share into buffalo meat for the making of pemmican. In a few places, particularly in the Western States, a wine is made of bullberries, but the pioneer mothers still felt jelly was indicated so began again. When crushed in a little water and left to drip overnight, the juice presented another problem for now it more resembled cream. At this point some of the women gave up in despair but others

added sugar and stirred and stirred and stirred.

In time they were rewarded by seeing their mixture turn a rich red color and jell without added pectin.

It is said that bullberry jelly will keep well, but to date no one has been able to prove this statement for it is so popular that none ever remains from one season to another. One lady wrote in her diary, "I am amazed to discover that this family has consumed fifteen quarts of bullberry jelly in a little over four months. They must have had it on everything but their tea."

The Indian women had told the pioneers it was safe to eat any wild fruit that the birds ate. They noted that birds came to the bullberry bushes, but only in the late fall or early winter for by that time the fruit was pulpy and tasteless. Actually the earlier the berries are gathered the more flavorful is the jelly.

Indian Legend

The unique method of gathering this fruit has a basis of Indian legend, at least among the members of the Blackfoot Confederacy. Like so many of their tales this one centres about Napi, the Old Man, a minor god who was not only mysterious but also mischievous. Once when hungry and thirsty he knelt down to drink by a rushing stream. Far below him in the water he saw a cluster of red berries. He dived down for them and dove again and again but could not reach the berries.

He tied stones to his wrists and waist and went down again, touching bottom but not reaching the berries. Struggling back to the surface he untied his thongs and lay panting. Looking upward he noticed the berries hanging in clusters right above his head and realized he had been diving for their reflection.

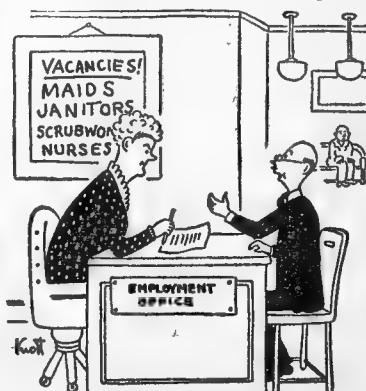
Napi was so enraged that he seized a stick and belabored the tree scolding, "People should always gather your berries by beating you with a stick."

Bullberry jelly is delicious on toast, hot biscuits or to top a pudding. It complements cold meat or fowl and is particularly nice with wild game. This jelly not only looks good—it IS good.

The Saskatchewan Winter Fair will be held at Regina, March 26 to 29. Included will be the 47th annual bull sale, at which 420 bulls will be offered.

* * *

Saskatchewan's coal reserves are estimated at 13,000,000,000 tons or about a quarter of Canada's total reserves. Around Estevan, where production is now centered, reserves are placed at 3,525,000,000 tons. Strip mining is the general practice there and production is 22 tons per man-day. The coal is lignite, not the same quality as Alberta coal, but the price is low, between \$1 and \$1.40 at the mines. In 1955 Saskatchewan produced 2,239,000 worth \$4 1/4 million.



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Aunt Sal Suggests

Don't wait till company's coming,
Before you bake a cake;
Simply toss some things together,
And a fine dessert you'll make.

WE all like to keep the promises we make, and I'm no exception. When I told you in the January issue that I would gladly send out recipes for certain easy-to-make cakes, I meant it. However before a week had passed I realized too much work would be involved to answer all those who wrote in requesting these recipes. So I wrote each one of you to please wait for the March number and I'd place all the cake recipes there. So here goes to keep that promise.

First we're going to repeat the walnut cake I gave you in January. A few of you wrote in calling my attention to an obvious error in that recipe. Baking powder was mentioned twice and baking soda omitted. I thought I had double checked that recipe but it looks as if I'll have to start triple checking from now on.

Walnut Cake: 2 cups sifted cake flour, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, 1 cup granulated sugar, 3 eggs, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk, 1 tsp. vanilla, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely rolled walnuts.

Method: Cream butter and sugar and add beaten eggs. Sift all dry ingredients (leaving a little flour to roll the walnuts in). Add these ingredients alternately with the milk to the creamed mixture. Bake in a loaf pan that has been lined with greased, waxed paper. Bake for one hour in oven 350 F.

And now for that reliable white cake we gave you last October. Originally it called for but one egg but I use two and so I call it :

Two-Egg White Cake: Cream lump of butter size of egg and one scant cup white sugar. Add two eggs and mix like fury. Then add pinch of salt and 1 tsp. vanilla. Then sift together in other bowl these : 2 cups flour, 2 tbsps. baking powder—three times! Add this alternately to first mixture with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sweet milk. Beat well and bake for about 20 minutes in oven 375 F. (This makes a nice two layer cake or a loaf cake.)

Crazy Chocolate Cake: and I promise you it only sounds crazy . . .

Put all these ingredients into a large mixing bowl in this order :

1 cup sugar (white or brown), 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk (sweet or sour), $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted shortening, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. baking soda, 1 tsp. vanilla, $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cocoa. Do not stir one bit until you add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water. Then you beat like crazy (thus it's name I suppose). Beat until it is very smooth. Pour into greased pan or pans and bake until tested done in temperature of 375 F.

Now comes the cake that created quite a hectic disturbance in this department some time back. It is so easy to make and is about the only cake for which I get unsolicited compliments at my house.

Queen Elizabeth Cake: They tell us that our young queen likes to sneak out to her palatial kitchen and make this herself.

Pour 1 cup boiling water over 1

cup chopped dates. Add 1 tsp. baking soda and let stand while mixing the other ingredients which are :

1 cup sugar (I use brown), $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, 1 beaten egg, 1 tsp. vanilla, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted flour, 1 tsp. baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts. Then stir in the date mixture. Spoon into greased and floured square pan and bake for about 35 minutes in oven 375 F.

Icing for Above makes this good cake even better. Combine 5 tbsps. brown sugar, 2 tbsps. butter and 3 tbsps. cream. Boil 3 minutes and then pour over the cake while still hot. Sprinkle with coconut and place in oven again for a few minutes. If you have a broiling oven this is best.

Another cake that created quite a stir several years back was :

Coontown Cake — I think it was just it's odd name that aroused curiosity among the readers and it could only be found in one old cook book, Red Roses Cook Book.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses (dissolve 1 tsp. baking soda in this), $\frac{1}{4}$ cup currants, 1 tsp. mixed spices, 2 cups all purpose flour.

Mix in usual way in order given. Bake in greased, floured pan in oven 375 F. for about 25 minutes. Note: I like a chocolate butter icing on this sprinkled with nuts.

Another old stand-by with many old time cooks is :

Crumb Cake — Work together with your fingers 2 cups all purpose flour, 1 cup white sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter. Take out one cup for topping and combine the rest with these : 1 cup sour milk, 1 tsp. baking soda, 1 tsp. each cinnamon and cloves, 1 egg, 1 cup raisins. When mixed well pour into greased and floured pan and sprinkle crumbs on top. I generally sprinkle a little cinnamon on top and coconut or fine walnuts may be added.

There now cut this group out and you have six reliable recipes for cakes that are so easy to make . . . are not too rich for the young members of the family to indulge in and yet can be served to your most pernickety company guests without apology.

Several of you have written me this past month suggesting that I give you a group of my favorite cookie recipes. I wonder how many of you would like this? If this appeals to you drop me a line to that effect, will you? If enough vote for this then I shall very gladly oblige . . . say in the May number. No home is worthy of the name if it doesn't sport a cookie jar . . . and keeps it filled too.

Bye bye for now . . . and every good wish,

Aunt Sal.



Kuett
"Don't tell me you're teaching her how to cook with today's high priced groceries."



Ginger Cream Devil's Food

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• Sit serene in your accomplishments, Madam! You know the thrilled comments on your cake making are merited—for you planned and baked this magnificent Magic dessert cake *all yourself!* You know its velvet-rich texture and sumptuous flavor will match its triple-toned beauty—thanks to Magic Baking Powder!

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GINGER-CREAM DEVIL'S FOOD

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup cocoa
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups fine granulated sugar
1 $\frac{1}{3}$ cups milk
2 cups sifted pastry flour
or 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups sifted all-purpose flour
3 tbsps. Magic Baking Powder
1/2 tsp. baking soda
1/2 tsp. salt
9 tbsps. butter or margarine
2 eggs, well beaten
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tbsps. vanilla

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate). Combine cocoa and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of the sugar in a saucepan; gradually blend in $\frac{2}{3}$ cup of the milk; bring to the boil, stirring until sugar dissolves; cool thoroughly. Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, baking soda and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar. Add well-beaten eggs part at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir in cold chocolate mixture. Combine remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk and vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alter-

nating with three additions of milk and vanilla and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 40 to 45 minutes. Cover one layer of cold cake with the following Ginger-Cream Filling; let stand about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour then cover with second cake. When filling is set, top cake (or cover all over) with whipped cream; sprinkle with toasted sliced almonds and chopped ginger and serve immediately. Or cake may be topped with any desired frosting.

GINGER-CREAM FILLING: Scald $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk and 2 tbsps. cut-up preserved or candied ginger in double boiler. Combine $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ tbsps. corn starch and $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt; slowly stir in milk mixture. Pour back into pan and cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until smoothly thickened; cover and cook, stirring occasionally, until no raw flavor of starch remains—about 7 minutes longer. Slowly stir hot mixture into 1 slightly-beaten egg; return to double boiler and cook over hot water, stirring constantly, for 1 minute. Remove from heat; gradually stir in 1 tbsp. butter or margarine and $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. vanilla. Cool this filling thoroughly before spreading on cake.

Contains 0.44 milligram of thiamine, 0.26 milligram of riboflavin, 3.5 milligrams of niacin and 2.9 milligrams of iron per 100 grams

Let's Ask Aunt Sal

We've found that certain questions, Stir up quite a commotion; It requires time and effort, To set the thing in motion.

IT is next to impossible to guess just what question is going to "catch fire" with you readers. Many times in the past certain questions that I considered very interesting didn't seem to make a ripple on the surface and then would come what appeared to be a simple little thing and whee! — of all the correspondence it provoked. In the latter class I can certainly name this question:

"Can you find the pattern for the padded rose cushion?" ... I tossed this question to you readers but weeks went by without any reaction. In the meantime seventy other readers wrote in stating, "I would like that pattern too, when you find it." Many, many more readers wrote in too ... but they did not enclose their stamped self-addressed envelopes ... (as is the rule on this page) so I am not answering them personally. However, I did reply to the 70 and my letters to them were very brief. It mostly ran: "Look in the March issue and you'll see instructions and names of women who are ready to sell the pattern and full instructions to you."

Rose Velvet Cushion — I have before me as I write two cushions, both are beautiful, both are made of a mat of black rayon velvet and both have a raised flower design in vivid colors. The design too is fashioned of rayon velvet. The first one is from Mrs. B. Miller, Tuffnell, Sask. She says in her letter that the cushion does not require a real pattern: she has cut out a round centre (made of yellow velvet) and padded it and round the centre she has arranged symmetrical petals slightly overlapping (of rose velvet). Each petal is padded and the whole flower is glued onto the black background. Running from flower to flower is a delicate stem embroidered in green. At regular intervals on this stem are placed leaves of green velvet and they too are glued onto the black background. If you look at the back of the cushion you'll see no sewing at all, except the embroidered stem. Although this is a very pretty piece of handiwork it really isn't 'the rose cushion' ... to me it looks more like a shasta daisy.

The second cushion came to me from Mrs. P. J. Peters, Waldeck, Sask. Hers comprises a whole cluster of very natural looking roses, several buds and of course connecting stems and leaves. Mrs. Peters (and I asked her permission to use her name and

address), makes these for sale. Her asking price is \$5.00 each and I know from making inquiries that this is very reasonable. However if you want a pattern and full instructions then she will supply them for \$1.00. Another lady sent me in some very carefully sketched patterns with instructions and she too states she will supply these to any reader for \$1.00. Her name is Mrs. H. H. Campbell, Box 534, Killarney, Manitoba. Dozens of you have stated that you would gladly pay this amount for such a pattern so here is your chance. Some of you have even sent me a dollar ... (I wish you would stop sending me money).

Because Mrs. Campbell's instructions were so easy to follow I'm going to place them here. I didn't see her finished work, although she offered to send it, but I could see no point in acquiring any more cushions ... I'd just be tempted to buy them all and honestly I'd have to be a millionaire to buy all the things that I've had offered to me through this column. My work is to try to help you readers ... not to either buy or sell merchandise.

Padded Rose Cushion — The front of the cushion requires a piece of velvet 18 inches square. For three cushions you'll need one yard of red or rose or yellow velvet and 1/8 yard of green velvet for the leaves.

No. 1 square is 2 inches square and you need three of them. You fold it diagonally and gather around the two sides. You join them overlapping the petals a little for the centre of the rose.

No. 2 square is 3 inches square and you treat it the same folding diagonally and gathering across other sides. You need 3 of them and you sew them around the No. 1's making a ring.

No. 3 squares are 4 inches square. You treat them the same and they go in behind the No. 2's — you need 3 of these too.

No. 4 on the pattern is not a square but an oblong 4 inches by 2 inches. Fold the two top corners down to the centre of the bottom so you'll form a triangle. Sew this together on the wrong side of goods and turn right side out then gather across bottom edge and you have the outside petals. You need five of these.

Hope you can make something of this. I think this pattern is for the type of cushion that has one massive rose on it. Some that I've seen have several small roses ... also buds. If or when you send to one of the ladies mentioned above for your pattern specify if you want one large rose or a cluster of roses and buds.

We are going to write *FINIS* to this subject of rose cushions! If any other ladies write in now stating they too have the pattern and are willing to pass it on I'll have to be hard-hearted and state — "So sorry, too late." I am convinced that the two ladies who offered their patterns and instructions know what they are doing and can give you real help. And I know by much inquiring around that the price they are asking is very reasonable.

NOTE: Because so much space was given over his month winding up the rose cushion problem all other questions had to be handled privately. However I shall pick out several of this month's questions that I count 'general interest ones' and shall place them in next month's column.

Aunt Sal.

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A Ripley Record Beater

By IRENE LOUISE HARRISON,
Ohaton, Alta.

"BUILD a better mouse trap, and the world will beat a path to your door," is a popular saying.

Ray Blades of our district has proven that this is also true in the field of horticulture. For a goodly number of years horticulture has been a keen hobby of Mr. Blades, and of late years he has received much recognition for his work, as the red ribbons pile up, and interested visitors find their way to his farm.

Recently while glancing over a copy of The Star Weekly, his eye fell upon the picture of a potted cactus exactly like one of his own. In Ripley's "Believe or Not," column, he read that it had been grown from a seed by Mrs. Nora Mihm, of Harvard, Nebraska. It had attained the height of 88 inches. Mr. Blades immediately went for the tape measure and announced modestly that the cactus plant which he had also grown from seed, measured 106 inches. We believe that this is a record, especially for a locality as far north as we are.

In conversation with Mr. Blades, he tells us that he planted the seed twelve or fifteen years ago. He does not know the botanical name of the plant, but recognized the one in Ripley's column as being the same as his own. Mr. Blades states that his plant has received no special care. Twice, in the summer time, he set the pot out of doors, but found that the growth under these conditions was too rapid. He has repotted the plant about three times in the span of its life, and at present it is growing in a small six-inch pot. Three years ago, he trimmed the plant back severely. It has grown over two feet since that time. He is forced to keep the cactus plant in the stairway, as it is too tall to be kept in a room of any home.

Mr. Blades is keenly interested in all phases of horticulture. He owns a small orchard of fruit trees, and proved to the world that Alberta could grow fruit, when few deemed it possible. In his orchard are various varieties of crabapples, cherries, plums, apples and apricots, besides all the varieties of smaller fruits.

About two weeks ago, our keen horticulturist received a letter from the Society of Horticulture in Winnipeg. The context of the letter was the glad news that Mr. Blades had been chosen as one of the leading horticulturists of Western Canada. They asked him to write the History of Fruit Growing for this area.

Many visitors call at the Blades' farm every year, to see the miracle of fruit hanging from trees in Alberta.

Last summer B. D. McCalla, provincial horticulturist for this province visited his fruit orchard. He was so favorably impressed with that which he saw, that he returned a few days later, bringing with him Dr. Hilton of the Alberta University, and W. Evans who is a fruit breeding officer for the same institution.

As a friend and neighbor of Mr. Blades, I can only say that if modesty and hard work, combined with knowledge and study, will lead to success, Mr. Blades will go a long, long way in his chosen field.

A judge out walking came across the town loafer fishing. "Joe," he said, sternly, "Do you think it's right to leave your wife hard at work while you spend your time fishing?"

"Why, sure thing," said the other earnestly, "It's all right. My wife don't need no watching. She'll work just as hard as if I was there."

Ironing Wrinkles

By JANE DALE

YOUNG housekeepers and inexperienced ones may have some difficulty with the weekly ironing. Wrinkles appear where they never were before, and even after much labor and effort the garments have a rough appearance. Many years ago fabrics to be ironed were divided into four main classes, cotton, linen, silk and wool. There was a definitely prescribed method for pressing garments made from any one of these. Now there are many varieties of each fabric, combinations of each and other new ones, such as rayon, nylon, orlon, etc. Ironing for the beginner can easily be a complex business.

One safe rule for the beginner is to follow exactly the printed rules for laundering to be found on each garment bought. If no rules are listed make inquiries from an experienced neighbor or friend before setting an iron to the fabric. Expensive dresses and blouses have been ruined by careless handling.

Drip drying for acetates, rayons, some cottons and metallic cloth makes ironing easier. Don't wring the garment at all while putting it through the various washes. After the final rinse hang it on a sturdy hanger and let it drip dry out in the open air. Press by the prescribed method for that special material. Letting a garment drip dry does away with all the criss cross and other wrinkles which are so hard to iron out. This method is particularly good for taffetas, ottoman cords and some linen.

When dampening clothes for ironing, dampen lightly with warm water. Fold instead of rolling cover with a damp towel and in a very short time the clothes will be ready to iron and what is better there will be very deep rolled in wrinkles to iron out. Heavily dampened clothes take so much more time and effort to iron dry.

Hang house dresses by the shoulders, aprons from the waist and pillow slips with a lap over of three or four inches when hanging out the wash. In this way there are no bulges and sags to iron out. The clothes dry straight.

These are just a few wrinkles to do away with those wrinkles which mean that much extra work. As the beginner does the family ironing week after week she will find out for herself other wrinkles and shortcuts.

Not a single case of polio developed among children vaccinated in 1955 in Saskatchewan, stated Hon. T. J. Bentley, minister of health for that province.

In 1900 it took about 100 man hours of work to produce 100 bushels of wheat. Today it takes about 25 hours of work to produce 100 bushels of wheat.

Hy-Line Chicks

feather and mature fast because of hybrid vigor. They develop into laying pullets early. Pullets usually reach 50% production in 5½ to 6½ months and lay at peak production soon afterward. Order Hy-Line chicks now for high egg profit.

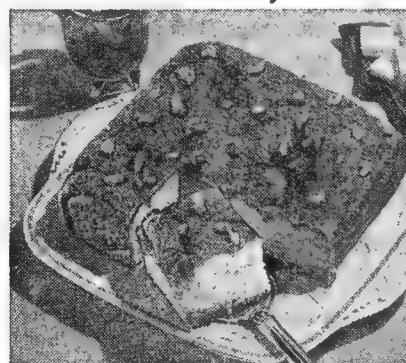
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1. Cinnamon Square



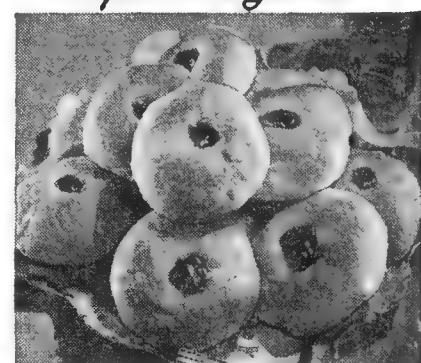
2. Apricot Figure 8



3. Fruit Coil



4. Sugared Jelly Buns



Amazingly Versatile Dough with new Active Dry Yeast!

You make a single quick-rising dough with the new Fleischmann Active Dry Yeast . . . your oven produces four thrilling dessert treats! When you bake at home, see how this sure, quick-acting yeast helps multiply variety on your table.

Needs no refrigeration—get a month's supply!



Basic COFFEE CAKE Dough

Scald

2 cups milk

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm.

In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

1/2 cup lukewarm water

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle

with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's

Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir

in lukewarm milk and

4 well-beaten eggs

1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift together twice

7 cups once-sifted bread flour

1/2 cup granulated sugar

1 tablespoon salt

Stir about 6 cupfuls into the yeast mixture,

beat until smooth and elastic.

Work in remaining dry ingredients and

2 1/2 cups (about) once-sifted

bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and

knead dough lightly until smooth and

elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease

top of dough. Cover and set dough in a

warm place, free from draught, and let

rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough

on lightly-floured board and knead lightly

until smooth. Divide into 4 equal portions

and finish as follows:

1. CINNAMON SQUARE

Combine 1/2 cup granulated sugar and 1 tsp. cinnamon; sprinkle on board. Place one portion of dough on sugar mixture and roll into a 12-inch square; fold dough from back to front, then from left to right; repeat this rolling and folding twice, using a little flour on the board, if necessary; seal edges. Place in greased 8-inch square pan; press out to edges. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled. Cream 2 tbsps. butter or margarine, 1/2 cup granulated sugar and 1/2 tsp. cinnamon; mix in 1/2 cup broken walnuts and 1 tbsp. milk. Spread over risen dough. Bake at 350°, 30 to 35 mins.

2. APRICOT FIGURE EIGHT

Combine 1/2 cup brown sugar, 1 tbsp. flour, 1/2 tsp. mace and 1/2 cup finely-chopped nuts. Roll out one portion of dough into a rectangle about 22 by 6 inches. Spread with 2 tbsps. soft butter or margarine; sprinkle with nut mixture. Fold dough lengthwise into 3 layers. Twist dough from end to end; form into figure 8 on greased pan. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled. Bake at 350°, about 30 mins. Fill crevices of hot figure 8 with thick apricot jam; spread other surfaces with white icing; sprinkle with nuts.

3. FRUIT COIL

Knead into one portion of dough, 2 tbsps. grated orange rind, 1/2 cup raisins, 1/2 cup chopped nuts and 1/2 cup well-drained cut-up red and green maraschino cherries. Roll out dough, using the hands, into a rope about 30 inches long. Beginning in the centre of a greased deep 8-inch round pan, swirl rope loosely around and around to edge of pan. Brush with 2 tbsps. melted butter or margarine; sprinkle with mixture of 1/2 cup granulated sugar and 1 tsp. cinnamon. Cover and let rise until doubled. Bake at 350°, 35 to 40 mins.

4. SUGARED JELLY BUNS

Cut one portion of dough into 12 equal-sized pieces. Shape each piece into a smooth round ball; roll in melted butter or margarine, then in granulated sugar. Place, well apart, on greased pan; flatten slightly. Cover and let rise until doubled. Form an indentation in the top of each bun by twisting the handle of a knife in the top; fill with jelly. Cover and let rise 15 mins. longer. Bake at 350°, 15 to 18 mins.



When we were getting grain I saw would be best for the cats to wear a squirrel. He soon came back with shoes while eating. — Jean Kump, some acorns. We looked under the Cavell, Sask. granary. There was a big pile of the acorns. — George Purdy, R.R. 1, Gunn, Alberta.

I once had a hundred lambs and one day I counted them and there were only 99. Then I went in the field and looked for it. So two weeks past and one day I saw something from far off. I went there and it was a coyote with the dead lamb lying beside him. — Sam Waldner, Box 40, Magrath, Alberta.

High on a hilltop, but still, stands a band of wild horses eating their fill. One is the leader protecting the band. He takes them through forests and desert sand. With the Spaniards the first horses came, and their mighty hoofs led them to fame. They toss their magnificent heads to show that if men come they must go. Never to feel the saddle and bridle, but to roam the range like lost cattle. — Dorothy Carne, Ardrossan, Alberta.

One morning my dad was feeding our cats. The doorstep on which he was feeding them was icy. When one of them was finished eating and was going to go its paw was frozen to the doorstep. The cat pulled and pulled but it could not get loose. It looked very funny. My Dad took some warm water and poured it over its paw. Soon it got loose. I thought the cat was lucky for what would the cat have done if all four paws were stuck? Later I decided that it

One day, while I was looking at my muskrat traps, I found one trap set off but it had a muskrat tooth in it. Apparently the muskrat had reached for the piece of carrot on the trap and got his tooth caught, then, in struggling to get away, the tooth had come out. — L. Johnston, R.R. 2, Langlank, Sask.

Last spring the old mother duck hatched baby ducks. One little duck crawled out of his pen. There was a wood pile near by and we thought he went under it. We looked for a long time until we gave up as it was getting dark, thinking the poor little duck would be dead by morning. There was a pen close by with older ducks in it. In the morning we let the older ducks out and guess what! Out came the little duck. He had slept with the older ducks. We called him Peep. — Judy Simmons, Tawatinaw, Alta.

One day last August all our chickens and small animals gathered around something. We saw this and so we went to see what was there. We found it to be a big turtle. Our dog jumped at him and the turtle snapped back at him. We picked it up carefully and put it into a tub and covered it. We quickly ran into the house and got a few pails of water and put the turtle in a huge tub. We left him over night in the tub and in the morning we found out that he

was gone. It certainly is remarkable that a turtle goes one-half mile from creek. — Emelie Grace, Bowmanville, Ont.

We had a gōose and a gander. The goose was sitting on sixteen eggs. One day something took her eggs. We got more eggs and set them under a hen and hatched two goslings. The goose and gander came up to the fence and called the goslings over. Then the goose and gander raised the goslings until they were full grown. Although they took care of them, we felt sorry for the poor hen that was left. — Diane Thomas, Rapid City, Man.

Once we had a hen who had three baby chickens; another hen came and took one baby chicken. We had a rooster who must have seen this, because he went around with the hen to guard the other two chicks after that. When the chicks had grown up we killed the rooster. The chickens were old enough to look after themselves then. Both chicks grew up to be roosters. — Myrtle Thomas, Rapid City, Man.

Last year we had a lot of geese. There was a gander that always chased after us. One day, when I went to the chicken coop, the gander chased after me. He flew on my head and knocked me over. The gander picked on my head and tore a very small hole in my cap. — Alberta Fast, Vauxhall, Alta.

One day in the winter time I set some snares out for rabbits. When I was coming home I decided to look at my snares. The first snare was still there. I looked at my second one and it was gone. I followed the tracks, here I found my snare with my pet cat in it. — Ross Purdy, Gunn, Alta.

One day when Daddy went down to the south pasture he found three hens in the back of the truck eating grain. Daddy went to the fence and got a piece of wire which he bent into a hook. He caught two of the hens in the back of the truck but the other flew out and Daddy caught her beneath the truck. He held the hens in one hand and drove the truck home with the other. — Isabel Fraser, Fairfax, Man.

In November, a strange thing happened at midnight. My mother woke up and heard an awful scratching on the outside door. She got up and opened the door cautiously, and what do you think she saw? She saw a muskrat trying to get in. He ran around in the kitchen and nibbled at the cat's feed. He saw the chicken pail in a corner and jumped into it. That is what he wanted — water. Finally, he got out. Next morning he was under the work bench because he was scared when he came down the stairs. Then my mother said, "Guess what came in last night?" We guessed but we had to give up. It was the muskrat. It was hunting for food and shelter because the sloughs were frozen hard. Then when we were off to school my mother and my sister went quietly and fed the muskrat. It stood up on his hind legs and gnawed away on a crust of bread between his two front paws. The next day he stayed in the shed hiding under a mat. We set a pan of water out and when he wanted something he would scratch on the door. Then my mother would give him celery and a crust of bread. Then he would dive in and give himself a bath. Then he ate the crust of bread and celery. He was becoming quite a pet. Then one night he became so persistent gnawing at the door, we couldn't sleep, so

our Dad went and finished him. — Jimmy Teasdale, Vermilion, Alberta.

Two years ago my father shot an owl when it took a chicken. The next day he found the nest, but there was no sign of another owl around. He climbed the tree and found four baby owls. He brought them home and I fed them on mice, rabbits and gophers. When I had them for about three weeks two died and one was killed by a pig. I had only one left, so I taught it tricks and trained it to meet me after school. When it was about a year old a neighbor killed it for fun. I was really angry and I felt bad because it was such a good pet. I named him "Whispering Bill" because of the whispering noise he made. — Sharon Terleski, Tawatinaw, Alta.

One day last summer as I went out with my brother to start his old tractor to do some breaking, we discovered that a robin had built her nest under the fender which had four blue eggs in it. We took the nest and set it on a nearby limb, and we walked a little ways away to see if the robin would go to her new place. We waited for a while to see if she would go to her nest. She kept going back to the tractor but her nest wasn't there, so my brother felt sorry for the robin and moved the nest back to the tractor, and we left her there till she hatched and raised her young ones. — Douglas Wood, R.R. 1, Gunn, Alta.

One morning, when I woke up, I heard a noise under the house. I went to see what it was. I saw two bright pink eyes staring at me, and it turned out to be a white rabbit and we kept it, and soon it got tame enough to eat out of our hands. Two weeks later we got a kitten and they got very friendly and started to play and sleep together. They had a happy time together. — Marlene Moorhouse, Oliver, B.C.

Our dog, Rover, likes to be with Daddy very much. This winter when Daddy went to get wood Rover went with him, over by a slough, and found a muskrat frozen stiff. Rover brought it over by the horses and Daddy saw it was a frozen muskrat. Daddy brought it home and skinned it and found there were no marks on it. I think Rover is a pretty good dog. Don't you? — Judy Moorhouse, Breton, Alta.

While my brother and I were home alone we heard the dogs barking and looked out the window. There was Flash our black horse standing up in the bob-sleigh box munching at the oat bundle we put in it to take to school tomorrow for the team. We didn't know how to get him out, so he stayed in for an hour before he tried to turn around and he upset the sleigh box and broke it up. I don't think he'll try that trick again. — Clinton Goodwin, Trossachs, Sask.

Bees have to visit 340,000 alsike flowers to set one pound of seed, according to P. Panikiw, apiculturist at the Beaverlodge station. There are 680,000 such seeds in a pound.

Canadian milk produced in 1955 totalled 17,300,000,000 lbs. from 3,287,000 cows. There was an increase of 70,000 milk cows over 1954 and milk production was up 516,379,000 lbs.

"Why in the world," said the insurance manager to one of his new salesmen, "would you write a policy on a man 93 years old?"

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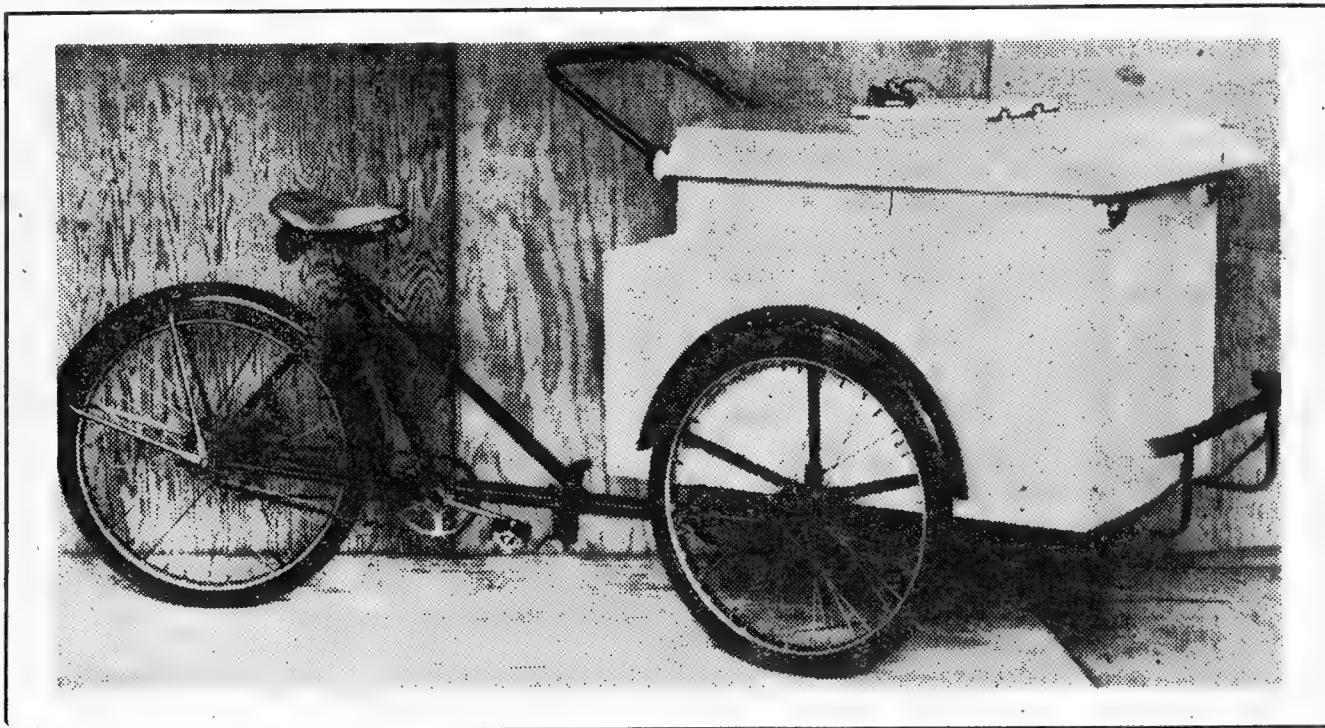
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CORN BREEDER

The Editor:

Quite a number of farmers and gar-
But C.O.D., packing costs and con-
densers wrote for samples of corn.
tainers and other costs took too
much toll. I got 50c for 2 oz. ready
for delivery. I got an offer of \$8 a
lb., but for 15 years' work with seed
corn I did not consider it. I have
about four years' crosses and with
the 55 crosses of three kinds I would
like to carry on but my health is bad.
I would like one person to take over
one pound, follow my instructions and
split 50-50. The rest I will send to
all who wish a couple of ounces. They
may do better than I, if they take
the earliest ears and pollinize. They
must be in a 50-50 corn district. Two
years will give abundant returns. I
also have seed from cauliflower and
cabbage which, in flower, provides
great bee feeding very late in fall. Is
good for cattle feeding as well. Each
plant weighs about 5 lbs.

This is my last letter as I must go
to hospital for how long I do not
know, but last year was 10½ months.
—O. L. Bechtel, Kelvington Sask.

ALIENATION OF RESOURCES

The Editor:

I would like to comment on part of
your editorial, alienation of Canadian
resources in your February issue.

While you are perfectly right, it is
a sad fact that so many of our most
valuable resources have had to be
developed by American capital and
Americans.

Yet is it not preferable to have the
Americans develop them rather than
not have them developed at all, seeing
that our own financiers do not care
to risk their capital on exploration
ventures. Undoubtedly those large
American corporations desire to make
as large profits as the trade will bear,
I think we must admit that they are
entitled to somewhat higher profits
than if they invested in proven safe
investments.

It appears to me that what we
need now is a federal government
with enough vision and backbone to
pass and apply legislation which will
prevent these American, as well as
our own large corporations from reaping
unduly high profits, having regard
to the capital and risk involved. —
J. P. Jensen, 888 Seymour Ave., Vic-
toria, B.C.

WOMEN'S APPAREL

The Editor:

This is the first letter to the Editor
from us in more than thirty years the
"Review" has come to our house as
one of our highly valued farm papers;
comes to the top for sound, good farm
information, and to my way of
thinking it's really getting good lately.
May I also comment on your good
choice of other reading for us, like
Ivan Helmer's Lamp Flashed On 1956,
assuring us that there is to be no
shortage of weather. Best season for
ulcers, his warning concerning Leap
Year, but some will gain a mother-in-law
without any real harm, is good
to know, but the tighter money and
belts and shortage of sap in us old-
sters causing hardened arteries is to
be taken with a pinch of salt, but the
writer of the article did an admirable
job to give us a start in the new year.

What really caused me to write this
letter, however, is another writer in

the same paper (the Jan. '56 issue),
Mary E. McVey, who gave us understand-
ing as to how come this foolishness
in women's apparel in the last
few years, that a roan cow caused
it, we would not have known had we
not the privilege of reading Farm and
Ranch Review. Will enclose two little
pamphlets showing my interest in this
subject, one I would like Mary McVey
to have with my goodwill compliments,
anyone else can have one
mailed free by writing me their name
and address.—O. M. Nerland, 42 Lang
Crescent, Medicine Hat, Alta.

* * *

THE OBSOLETE BUSHEL

The Editor:

I saw your article in January Re-
view, "Bushel Outdated." That is just
what I have been advocating for many
years. The bushel may have been
all right two thousand years ago,
but once they got scales it should
have been changed to the 100
lbs. for all grain. All you would have
to do is take off the truck weight
and have the result. A few years ago
I wrote to Trade Minister C. D. Howe
about it, but couldn't get him to see
it. These people in parliament don't
want any suggestions from anybody
outside of parliament.

Another thing I think should be
done: If we ever get a National
Health Service, I have read that years
ago in China they had a national
health service and they paid the doc-
tors according to the number of
people they kept well. The more
people that were sick, the less money
they got. If they could get the doc-
tors interested in keeping everybody
well and trying to get people to live
well and eat for health there might be a
vast improvement.

I have also read the article by F. A.
Twilley, Swan River, about our dear
old steam engines. Am surprised to
hear a man talk like this. I sure think
different. Between plowing and
threshing I ran a steam engine for 16
years. I had a big 32-cross-compound
Reeves, a wonderful, powerful engine,
and ran so smooth and slick. The
engine with a soul. He is dead and
gone now, all cut up and gone for
scrap; may his dear old soul rest in
peace. The toot of a steam engine
always won me. After the steam
engines took the place of the horse-
power what a wonderful improvement
it was and saved our noble friends,
the horse, all that hard work. Quite
true, a good many didn't really make
them pay. But one trouble, there were
times they threshed away too cheap.
When I was a boy in Ontario, three
men used to go around with a 36-inch
thrasher and a horse-drawn steam
engine and only charged 80c an hour for
the outfit and men, so, how could they
make money at that; and out west
here the weather is against you so
much. If I had only known a couple
of years sooner that they were going
to put in these museums I sure would
have kept mine and also the big ten-
bottom Cockshutt breaking plow I had
which was still in good shape. I still
have the whistle and water column
and glass and steam gauges which I
want put over my grave, when I may
probably be firing down below, and
have my name engraved on the whis-
tle. It will be better than a monu-
ment. — John A. Hamer, Plato, Sask.

THE TRANSFERABLE VOTE

The Editor:

There was a very quiet inconspicuous
movement initiated in the fall of
1955 by the provincial government
to do away with the transferable vote
in single member constituencies in
future provincial elections. At con-
ventions in constituencies which are
represented by Social Credit members
word has been quietly passed around
suggesting that a resolution be passed
asking for the abolition of this method
of voting. The faithful have responded
and so by the time of the next
session of the legislature the cabinet
will have before it a number of these
requests, passed in most instances by
those who had little or no conception
of what they were doing, or the at-
tack they were innocently making on
a most essential phase of Democracy.
Away back in the early teens of the
present century the locals of the old
U.F.A. were studying the need for a
fairer and more democratic system of
balloting when political thought had
developed to the point where there
were more than two divisions of pol-
itical viewpoint. Numerous resolu-
tions were passed by many locals
asking for the transferable vote in
single member constituencies. This
legislation was introduced by the
U.F.A. Government in the session of
1924 and on April 12th of that year
the Bill was finally assented to and
has been used in all succeeding provincial
elections.

Now the main advantage of this
system is that it prevents representa-
tion on a minority basis as is possible
where there are more than two
parties. Further, it gives to all voters
a much freer and wider use of the
ballot in making choice in representa-
tion. It is apparent that it is the
desire of the present government to
ensure their return to power in suc-
ceeding elections by a cohesive minor-
ity under a return to the plurality or
straight majority vote, which in many
cases, is representation or government
by the minority. This is an attack
on one of the essential principles of
democracy and this method of voting
should not be discarded for a mere
matter of the retention of political
power.

Jack Southerland, Hanna, Alta.

* * *

THE STEAM TRACTOR

The Editor:

The letter Mr. Twilley had in the
January issue of your paper will get
a few answers I expect. I am more
than surprised to see such a lot of
school-boy spite simply because a
group of people tried to enjoy them-
selves for a day. *

I may say those dizzy old farmers
as you call them are not as dizzy as
you think. When I was 15 I worked
on a steamer for 50c per day. I got
up at 5 a.m. and they never pulled the
belt before 9:30 p.m., and I enjoyed
every minute of it. My job was to
buck straw for the engine with a
rope, and make sure there was a good
load on every night on the straw
rack. Also put the blower out and the
bagger and then take them in when
moving; help the separator man
grease and oil up at all times, sweep
the mill off before moving and sometimes
walk back a mile or more if
fire broke out at the set we just left,
then catch up again on foot. When
it got dark, I had to make a straw
fire on each side of the belt so the men
would see to feed and carry all the
straw with a big fork. I wasn't big
enough to put the harness on or off
my team. The other men did that for
me, thanks to them.

The man that owned the machine
was Joe Davison. The separator man
was Bert Thomas and the torch man
was Wallace Moore. How many of
them are alive now I can't tell you.

One of the boys on the gang I think
is in Saskatchewan or Alberta. If he
reads this I say to him, Hello, George
Carnegie of Cypress River, Manitoba.

Anyhow, as time passed I took to
firing for different men: The Rich-
mond brothers and Mr. Adams, Mr.
Woods, George Pratt and one year for
Joe Davison. Many a day I fired, and
many a day I was head push and
bottle washer as far as the engine
was concerned.

You are blowing about being in the
fire-box. Many a time I have been
there, too, with well over one hundred
pounds of steam in the boiler. You
can write Corville Adams of Bruxells,
Manitoba, and he will back it up. I
never thought anything of it, any
more than it was part of my day's
work. If they burned a lot of wood
and sheaves as you say that wasn't
the engine's fault. You should of
jumped the ones responsible for it.
I have known more than one man that
had a steamer and made money. I
can give you their names, too, if you
want them. They didn't make a for-
tune, but who does, no matter what
he is at? About one in three or four
million maybe might make it. — Tom
Duffus, Winnipeg, Man.

THE DANGER AHEAD

The Editor:

Canada is suffering from a financial
cancer and doesn't like to talk about
it.

It needs surgical attention now for
the following reasons:

1. Our reserves are not adequate.
2. Our adverse balance of payments
will wipe them out in less than 4
years once foreign capital ceases to
flow in.
3. They could be wiped out 2½
times almost overnight by Americans
selling their Canadian marketable
securities should they get panicky about
our true position.
4. These reserves are less than they
were a year ago August and they
have been wasted in maintaining the
Canadian dollar above par.
5. Our adverse balance of pay-
ments with the U.S. can no longer be
siphoned out of the rest of the world
like they used to be.
6. The adverse balance of payments
is growing under cover of the influx
of capital.

7. We are not keeping all of the
gold we mine and the gold subsidy
has been cut to further decrease produc-
tion.

Now that portion of foreign capital
which is invested in industries pro-
ducing exportable products is desir-
able but foreign capital invested in
developed profitable businesses is not
desirable because it simply indicates
we are trading valuable assets for
U.S. imports we cannot afford and
sending the profits out of the country.

With regard to what is adequate
in gold reserves the point has been
argued since the establishment of the
first central bank in 1793 and nearly
every panic since that time was the
result of an inadequate gold reserve.

The gold reserve has no bearing on
its ratio to currency issued but to
what drain it can be subjected to like
panicky selling of Canadian assets by
foreigners who own too much of our
assets.

Those Canadians who have been
wallowing in the easy money provided
by the current American investment
stampede and the huge lopsided trade
with the U.S. are very well satisfied
to let it ride regardless of conse-
quences. The official organ of an
Eastern chamber of commerce illus-
trates this clearly and the financial
Press realizes this also and declines
to upset them.

Why not check? —R. P. Roberts,
Vancouver, B.C.

Changing Prairie Vista

By ARKLEY LUCILLE O'FARRELL

As progress moves across the western Canadian prairies, the old gives way to the new, but without changing fundamentals.

It was the gay little lunch counters at the service stations that set us remembering, and understanding this as we travelled the Trans-Canada Highway westward.

Time was when prairie people gathered at the "country store" to get the mail and their week's supply of groceries, and to talk. By and by the little white school houses began to appear everywhere that there were enough children. And it was surprising how many schoolhouses were needed! They sprang up like mushrooms after a rain, and the prairie soon became generously dotted with these little sentinels of the plains.

Inevitably these schools became the focal point of all community activity. They were not only educational centres, they were church, courts, theatres and dance halls. They encompassed the whole social life of the people who needed to get together to talk, to plan, to manage their affairs in a new land. The schools offered the best opportunity for this of anything they had because usually they were situated within easy reach of everyone — in the centre of the district.

Then ribbons of steel were laid across the grassy prairie. The railroad had come! Little handfuls of humanity huddled on one side or the other of the track to grow into hamlets, villages, towns and even cities. The Chinese restaurant became the "social centre" for tea and gossip and ice cream. We felt very "advanced" when we could order an ice-cream sundae and eat it in a dim booth in a smoky Chinese "Cafe"!

No one dreamed then of a Trans-Canada Highway. We had the railroad. Our democrats and teams were giving way to Ford cars, our prairie trails to municipal roads. This was progress indeed. And we talked grandly about it in the cafes, as we sipped coffee or a "coke".

But suddenly, a great band of prairie was being scooped up and flung aside by monstrous machines the like of which we had had no thought when the first furrows were turned with oxen and the walking plow. A highway straight across Canada!

And along the Highway, the service stations are mushrooming just as the school houses once did. The service stations with their tea rooms and gay little lunch counters. New social centres for prairie people.

They were not intended as such, of course. They were really meant for "tourists", it is claimed. But the same fundamental need to get together and talk still draws us, and what more natural need to get together and talk still draws us, and what more natural than that we should drop in at these bright new places to talk farming, and exchange bits of news from here and there.

At the junction of the Trans-Canada and Number Twenty-one, six miles north of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, the large, bright lunchroom of the new service station there does quite a flourishing "farm trade". Almost any time you stop there, you will find farmers from around Maple Creek, or Golden Prairie, or Piapot swapping their inevitable tales of the tractor and comparing notes how much power they have on the drawbar, the while they munch sandwiches and drink coffee. Or sip tomato juice for health's sake.

The gay little lunch counter at the Walsh service station, on the Alberta border, is just off the Highway, at the edge of the town, and it is here the "retired farmers" living in Walsh drop in for a coke and to pick up the news from east and west. They meet their old cronies still on the land, and keep in touch with the wheat surplus, and how many livestock everybody is feeding.

Once, nearly the whole village would turn out to meet the train. Now they turn out to meet the bus at the service station. Not as ostensibly as they once gathered on the station platform to watch the train, to be sure. But there you will find them now, at the lunch counter, sipping, watching and listening, and talking. It's the little town's "social centre".

At Medicine Hat, Alberta, the "Prairie Schooner" on the Highway, even draws the city people to eat and chat and glean first-hand news of the outside world, after a round of golf on the course near by.

Of course not all these little "social centres" are along the Trans-Canada Highway. Once we stopped at Guy Gray's, at Seven Persons, right on Number Three. Bright with paint, the lunch counter gleamed against a background of friendliness and unhurried peace. A place to relax. A clean, homely place with a piano in plain sight, and children's toys. It reminded us of the homes that were once the "stopping places" along the prairie trails.

Perhaps that was because the people who ran it were genuine prairie people, steeped in all our western traditions, particularly the tradition of hospitality. Their kindness warmed us as much as their coffee.

For the old gives way to the new only in form. The fundamentals remain the same. The friendliness of people, and our need of each other.

THE OLD STEAM TRACTOR

The Editor:

I enjoy reading your magazine, there is so much in it for a small paper, but I was disgusted with the article by Mr. Twilley on the "Old Steam Tractor." He hasn't the feeling of the old prairie in his veins. It was the old steam tractor that built the west and made it possible for the "sissys" of today to press a button and start an engine. The old steam engine would be pulling eight or ten breaking plows opening the prairie. It would be doing the work of five men and twenty horses. Then came threshing time and the old lady would furnish power to roll three thousand bushels a day into the farmer's wagon boxes. It would throw a few bushels over, but no one minded. It gave the excuse for the odd Scotchman to keep sticking his hand back of the pan to see if it was going over. They were great old days and it would be wonderful to hear the old whistle blowing for water and grain teams.

The straw would be coming out of the blower at 6 a.m. until 7 p.m. with a break for dinner and lunch. A field pitcher would get a dollar and a half and his board, and he had to be a good spike pitcher to pull down two dollars and a half a day and his board. Today the guys who step on an engine and press a button ask that much an hour. No wonder cost of production has risen. Came a wet spell and out in the caboose a bit of whiskey and a few fiddles would be dug up, and the singing and dancing in the old caboose would bring thousands of dollars over the radio today. I will have to quit. The whistle has just blown for supper. Well, here's to the old steam engine. It built the west.—Art Tilford, Birch Hills, Sask.

P.S.—My old undermounted Avery is in the museum at Saskatoon and it is quite all right for Mr. Twilley to crawl into the fire-box and put in a new plug.

Milk production in Manitoba totalled 1,062,551,000 lbs. in 1955, an increase of 1.6% over the previous year. About 31½% was sold as fluid milk and 59.7% as butter. The total value to producers was \$28,215,000. Value of the manufactured milk produced was \$37,377,000.

Australian government has announced a guaranteed price for wheat at \$1.49 a bushel (Canadian funds), an increase of 6c over last crop year. The exportable surplus is around 100,000,000 bushels.

Great Britain bought Canadian products to the value of \$674 million in 1955, and exported to Canada goods to the value of \$345 million, thus incurring a trade deficit of \$329 million. How can Canada expect Great Britain to buy 100,000,000 bushels of wheat a year?

Lemhi is the only soft wheat variety recommended for Southern Alberta. Soft spring wheat is grown mainly in the irrigation areas under contract for a milling company. It should have a low protein content to make good quality pastry flour.

TREE PLANTING AT CLARESHOLM

TREE planting in the Claresholm area of southern Alberta increased greatly during the past year according to figures released by Hugh H. Michael, the District Agriculturist at Claresholm. During 1955 over 50 farmers ordered 54,220 trees through the Department of Agriculture office in Claresholm as compared to slightly over 15,000 trees ordered through this office the previous year.

All the trees ordered last year were for farm shelter belts and the trees ordered were mainly: Green ash, caragana, Manitoba blue spruce and a few ornamental types for hedges and inclusion in farm shelter belts.

Planning their shelter belts, most farmers want caraganas for the outside, then the faster-growing poplars next and then ash, elms and maples with a row of evergreens last before the inner row of caraganas. Most popular of the evergreens are Colorado blue spruce.

For planting field shelterbelts next year, John Perrott, Stavely (the town just north of Claresholm), has ordered 56,000 trees through the Claresholm office. Mr. Michael hopes to get a tree planter from the university to come down and possibly hold a demonstration when the trees are to be planted on the Perrott farm in the spring.—M. M. Grimsen, Claresholm.

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50th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

Pool Opposes Freight Increase

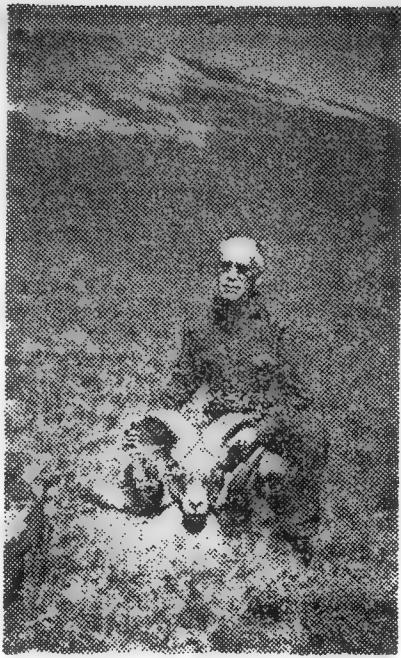
GORDON HARROLD, vice-chairman of the board of directors for the Alberta Wheat Pool, appeared before a hearing of the Board of Transport Commissioners of Canada held in Vancouver and presented a brief on behalf of the Wheat Pool opposing the implementation of a proposed 10 per cent increase in the freight rates on the movement of domestic grain.

The Pool brief protested the proposed increase on the grounds that it would result either in an increase in the cost of domestic grain to the consumer, making it more difficult for the producer to market, or that it would cause a direct decrease in the returns to the farmer. He argued that the agricultural position is such at the present time that any such added disadvantage would be a serious blow to the hard-pressed farmers and would be contrary to the national interests. When the parliament of Canada is already debating ways and means for the taxpayer to relieve the producers of part of the burden of storage costs on surplus grain stocks,

it would be inconsistent, to say the least, if further measures detrimental to the position of the agricultural industry were permitted. To emphasize the Western farmer's deteriorating economic status, Mr. Harrold pointed out to the commission that their net income has decreased from \$1,127 million in 1951 to \$376 million in 1955, while their costs of operation have increased.

He further stated that the movement of domestic grain is considerable. The Alberta Wheat Pool alone shipped 3.6 million bushels west during the 1954-55 season and 5.7 million bushels east. The majority of the movement to British Columbia is for feed and furnishes a considerable market for the type of grain that is the hardest to sell in the export trade. B.C. feeders operate on a narrow margin and an increase in freight would jeopardize this attractive market.

Mr. Harrold argued that before the increase is implemented, it should be demonstrated clearly that the need of the additional revenue that it would provide the railways is greater than the adverse effects it would have on the agricultural interests and the economy of Canada.



Lloyd Nowlin, manager of country operations for the Alberta Wheat Pool, gets his mountain sheep on Devil's Head, north of Minnewanka Lake.

Wheat Board Report

THE report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the 1954-55 crop year showed a deficit in the wheat account as at July 31, 1955, of \$17,365,756.

The deficit developed through the method of valuating the unsold stocks on hand last July 31, which totalled 369,866,755 bushels of wheat. These were valued on the basis of \$1.40 a bushel 1 northern for the wheat delivered by producers in the 1954-55 crop year, and \$1.63 a bushel basis 1 northern for the 164,055,511 bushels taken over from the 1953-54 pool.

"This basis of inventory is used in presenting the operating results for the 1954-55 pool," the board's report states, "even though the board's asking price for 1 northern wheat averaged \$1.73 in store Fort William and Vancouver from Aug. 1, 1955, to Dec. 30, 1955."

What the board did was to allow a spread of 30c basis 1 northern on wheat delivered in the 1954-55 crop year, and 10c on wheat taken over from the previous year's pool.

During 1954-55 the board had under administration in round figures 696.7 million bushels of wheat and sold 327 million bushels. Exports totalled 255 million bushels, the balance 72 million bushels going into domestic consumption.

Operating costs for the year totalled \$22,646,092, the principal items being:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Carrying charges | \$19,130,816 |
| Interest and bank charges | 2,192,764 |
| Administration | 935,936 |

The total expense works out at 4.68 cents a bushel.

Net sales of 369.8 million bushels carried over from last crop year are continuing and the cash received will be credited to the 1954-55 pool until such time as the government may authorize the balance transferred to the 1955-56 pool at a price to be decided upon.

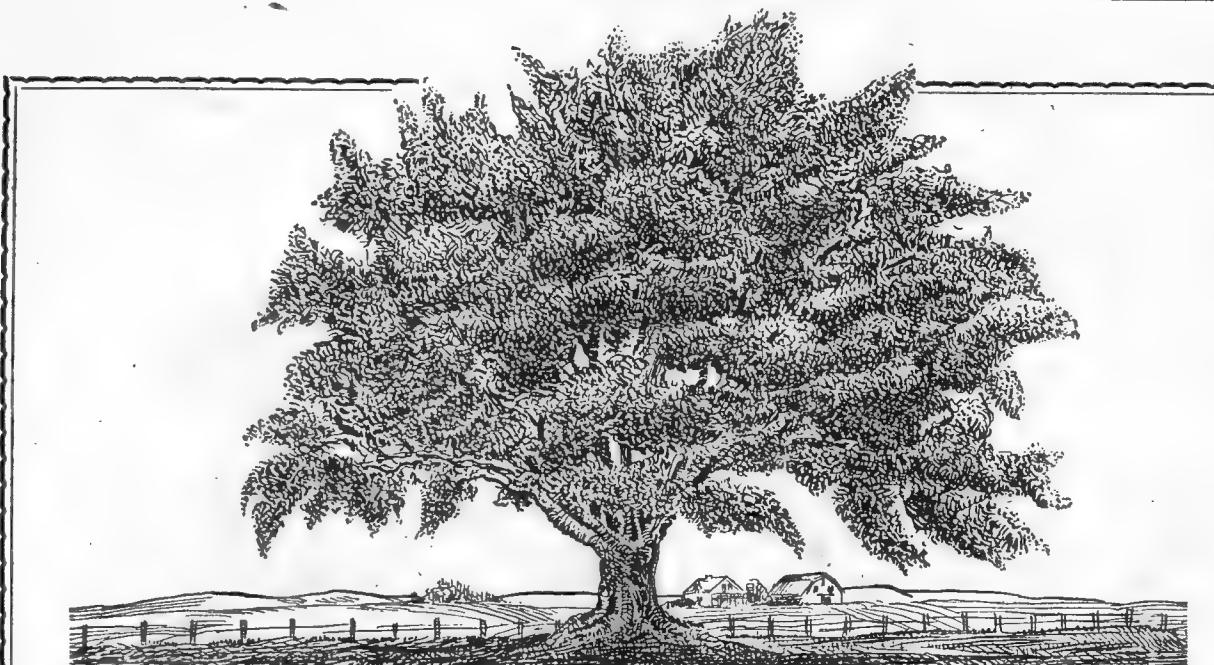
The United Kingdom took 101,893-598 bushels of Canadian wheat; Japan, 28,380,938; Germany, 24,028,030; Belgium, 15,492,479; Netherlands, 10,110,963; Switzerland, 8,159,342; Philippines, 6,433,340; Ireland, 3,921,787; Yugoslavia, 3,631,253; Norway, 3,578,689; Austria, 2,604,841; Malta, 2,259,561; India, 2,187,109; Italy, 1,347,561; Israel, 1,840,306.

Central America and the Caribbean area took 10,666,923 bushels, and South America, 8,684,618 bushels.

A girl had trouble with her new car at a traffic light and couldn't get it to start. The light changed from green to red and back to green, and she still couldn't get the thing to go. A traffic policeman walked out and said to her: "What's the trouble, Miss? — don't we have any colors you like?"



"Another thing. This farm has no drainage problems."



As The Tree Grows—

The Wheat Pool movement was launched in Western Canada because grain producers were determined to take decisive action to correct abuses in the grain handling and selling business.

The pioneer grain farmers had it in their minds to form organizations which would be truly co-operative, would provide a measure of price protection, would safeguard grain producer members against exploitation and would be under the constant control of the membership.

The Pool movement has now been in existence for a generation. It has faithfully followed the purposes of its founders, the pioneer co-operators. The movement has established itself as one of the greatest efforts in self-help ever undertaken by a large group of farmers anywhere in the world.

The Wheat Pools have rendered exceptional service and provided substantial savings for the memberships, over a long period of time. They have justified the faith and loyalty placed in them by many thousands of farm people across Western Canada.

The Alberta Wheat Pool started out with \$8½ millions in capital, provided by the original members. Its financial record, over the years, up to July 31, 1955, is as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Paid cash patronage dividends | \$6,852,946 |
| Redeemed membership reserves in cash | 9,816,650 |
| Paid Alberta Government for 1929 overpayment | 5,649,000 |
| Paid interest on overpayment | 3,332,924 |
| Investments in fixed assets | 10,539,597 |
| Working capital acquired | 6,864,323 |

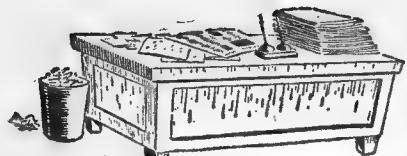
In addition to cash payments of \$6,852,946, member patrons have received up to and including 1953-54, \$11,162,010 in reserve credits, making a local distribution of \$18,014,956 on patronage dividends from earnings.

It is unfortunate that present plugged conditions of local elevators, and the method employed in car distribution, have prevented Pool members from patronizing Pool elevators in many instances.

When conditions change and space is available Pool members should make it a point, for their own interests, in delivering their grain to an Alberta Pool elevator.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

"It's Alberta Pool Elevators for Alberta Farmers"



The Editor's Desk

"If winter comes can spring be far behind?"

* * *

A quarter of a century from now people will be talking of the hard winter of 1955-56.

* * *

When speakers were talking about the glowing prospects for the cattle industry in 1980 at the Western Stock Growers' convention at Fort Macleod one grizzled rancher remarked, "All that sounds fine but I cannot wait until 1980!"

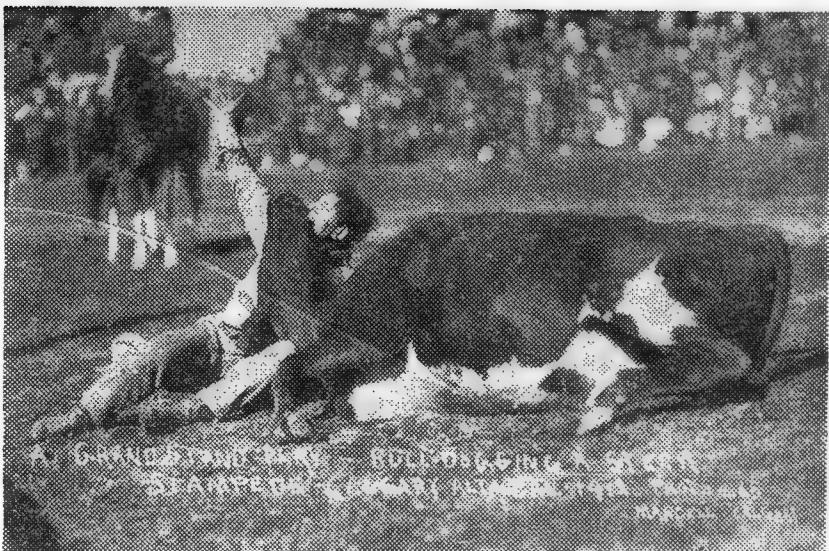
I believe in supporting domestic industries. For that reason I herewith mention that an experienced entomologist told the stock growers' convention that the Golden Arrow sprayer is the best on the market today. It is reasonably priced and manufactured by Golden Arrow Sprayers Ltd., 1439 - 10th Ave. East, Calgary, Alberta.

* * *

I'm always pleased to hear from subscribers, and open to suggestions calculated to increase reader interest. Miss Ethel M. Harvey, of Strasbourg, Sask., suggests that along with the front page picture should be printed the place, names of people, and other interesting facts. Good idea!

* * *

Letters from readers are always welcome. Suggestions are always welcome, although they may not be carried out for some reason or other.



The proof. Steer held down by "tooth hold" at 1912 Calgary Stampede.

I am trying to make this publication a useful, homey farm magazine.

* * *

Readers can help, if they are so minded, by getting a neighbor to subscribe. Circulation is the lifeblood of any publication.

* * *

It seems that when Prime Minister Eden and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd were in Canada Agricultural Minister Gardiner privately suggested a deal whereby Canada would send Britain 1,000 bushels of wheat for every immigrant the U.K. sent to Canada. This aroused amusement in the house of commons and George Bain, Ottawa correspondent for The Toronto Globe, penned some verses, as follows:

A hard-pressed young noble of Kent, The last of whose fortune was spent, Gasped: "Gad, sir, for wheat? But a chap's got to eat!"

So he took up the offer and went.

There was a young Scot of Dumblane, Who looked on the scheme with disdain,

He said: "It's nae treat
Tae be bartered for wheat,
It gaes, d'ye ken, 'gainst the grain."
Said the government man at the pier
To an unannounced Briton: "I fear
That no shipment's gone through
Swapping bushels for you;
Would you mind simply eating them here?"

* * *

I have been proven wrong about that "tooth hold" on a bulldogged steer. H. R. Outhet, of Okotoks, sent me two photos showing actual bulldogging, and in one the cowboy has a "tooth hold" on the steer. These pictures were taken at the 1912 Stampede. Mr. Outhet was at that stampede and says that while he has

attended many others, the first was the most enjoyable.

* * *

J. L. Mitchell, of Alcomdale, Alta., also sent an account of early bulldogging in Calgary. He says that he attended an exhibition of horsemanship in Calgary in 1905 when a light colored negro singled out a longhorn steer, dove head first between its horns, reached down and grasped its upper lip with his teeth and threw it to the ground where it lay for several seconds, with the cowboy flat on his back, arms outstretched, holding on to the steer's upper lip with his teeth.

* * *

And from A. Brown, Cloverdale, B.C., come a photo of bulldogging at the '12 Stampede, similar to the one from Mr. Outhet. (See cut). Mr. Brown says he has seen the trick done many times, and used to practise it, himself, when a lad. He usually managed to fall off the horse, land on the steer and get it down, but never could manage the tooth hold.

* * *

Well, all that gets the editor down! I've apologized to Charlie Comba and all is forgiven.

* * *

The Northern Alberta Dairy Pool won first prize in the unsalted butter class at the Scottish Dairy Show held in Glasgow, Scotland, in February, with 91 points out of a possible 100. In the salted butter class the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool had 92 points, compared with 94 for the winner, an exhibit from Australia.

* * *

Three "C's" of storage for eggs is to keep 'em "clean, cool and covered."

* * *

Keep your young pigs in clean pastures until they are at least 4 months old.

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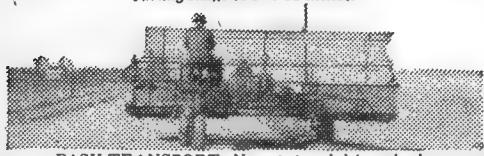
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EASY TRANSPORT—Narrow tread drive wheels let you travel the shoulder of the road.

Utility Of Electric Grain Cleaners

By GEO. A. YACKULIC

THOUSANDS of Canadian grain growers served with electricity have a golden opportunity between now and the end of the coming seedling season to improve their farming operations and also increase their incomes substantially with only a little extra effort.

They can do it simply — by capitalizing on the possibilities offered by electricity and farm grain cleaners, often commonly but not quite accurately, referred to in general as fanning mills.

Many farmers in Western Canada already are doing precisely that, and their numbers are growing rapidly as more and more farmers having power discover that with electricity they can fight weeds more effectively than ever before and that they often can raise the grade of their grain and thus put themselves in line for higher prices per bushel.

However, the surface has been barely scratched as far as capitalizing on the full possibilities is concerned, even though electrically-operated farm grain cleaners offer fabulous opportunities. For only a few cents a bushel at the outside, as well as some work during their off-season, Western Canada's farmers can assure themselves of planting clean seed.

Countless numbers of them in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba go even further. At an almost insignificant cost, they increase the value of their commercial grain by even over 25 cents per bushel, and for their efforts some of them have actually been clearing an extra thousand dollars per week recently because they recognized the values and possibilities of efficient farm grain cleaners that remove unwanted material from both commercial and seed grain.

Weeds a Major Worry

Just how serious weeds are was spelled out by H. E. Wood, chairman of the Manitoba Weeds Commission, when he estimated the dockage losses alone suffered by western farmers marketing grain at \$40,000,000 per year. On top of this is the loss suffered by farmers in the form of crop yield reductions caused by weed infestations.

And if further proof is needed of the necessity of fighting weeds on western farms, it may be found in the fact that in a single crop year approximately 11,500 railway carloads of dockage have been removed at terminal elevators from the grain shipped there by Canada's prairie farmers.

It's no secret that Western Canada's weed problem is a major worry up to the highest agricultural and governmental levels in Canada, des-

pite the over-production of grain in recent years. The need for greater efficiency in farming is becoming more and more imperative, and the best place to start this is right with the type of seed planted.

Every farmer is aware of the folly of planting seed that contains a lot of weed seeds. He knows that come fall he will be harvesting in his grain crop just that much more weed seeds, and that in his shipments to market will be a substantial volume of weed seeds that could just as well be grain.

But, being of a generally conservative class, all of Western Canada's farmers have not gone rushing into making certain that the grain seed they plant is free of weeds. Many of them have been quite content to count on cultural methods or chemical weed killers for trying to control weeds to some degree — with only partial success and at great cost.

Those served with electricity now have an excellent opportunity to wallop their weed problem at its most vulnerable spot — right at the core of their farming operations by running their seed through farm grain cleaners. They'll never be sorry for it.

Just how serious the need for planting better seed on Western Canada's grain farms has become may be appreciated from a brief study of Alberta, remembering at the same time that the general situation is not much better in either Saskatchewan or Manitoba.

Alberta farmers generally plant 12,000,000 acres of cereal crops each year and this requires 18,000,000 bushels of seed grain. Surveys last spring indicated that at least 6,000,000 bushels of the seed grain planted by Alberta farmers was of inferior quality.

"This grain would have been rejected for seed according to the grades of the Canada Seed Act," Robert L. Pharis, supervisor of Alberta's field crops improvement service, explained the other day.

"The cost of cleaning this weed polluted grain would have been six to ten cents per bushel at commercial seed cleaning plants, or 10 to 15 cents per acre," he added. "How much will it cost each and every year to kill the weeds planted with seed grain? Consider the cost in reduced yields and grades, chemical sprays and other weed control operations."

Because labor is the major item in cleaning grain, farmers can clean their own grain for less than half the cost entailed when their grain is handled by a commercial seed cleaning plant. And, providing they are careful and don't attempt to overload

their farm grain cleaners, they can come up with just as good results right on their own home place.

Advantages of Electricity

What agricultural experts think of modern farm grain cleaners for Western Canada was stated emphatically for this article the other day when D. Tracy Anderson, the agricultural engineer at the federal government's large Experimental Farm near the southern Alberta city of Lethbridge, explained:

"A proper weed control program must include facilities for cleaning seed grain. And wherever electricity can be applied as the form of power, it is preferred because of the numerous important advantages it offers."

The modern farm grain cleaner has three major functions: 1. The removal of weed seeds; 2. The removal of chaff and straw from grain; 3. To a limited extent, raising the grade of the seed or commercial grain by removing broken kernels and light kernels.

Numerous types of cleaners are on the market, and attachments are available for most of them so that farmers can give their seed grain mercurial or other treatments. They range in price from around a hundred dollars to well over a thousand, but some of the cheapest models are not too effective on removing some weed seeds.

One highly-efficient cleaner that sells for around \$350 has a capacity handling between 125 and 200 bushels of grain per hour — this capacity ranging with the type of grain and with the degree to which it is infested with weed seeds, chaff and straw.

Generally speaking, an electric motor of one-quarter to one-half horsepower is adequate for most farm grain cleaners. And that in itself reveals the economy of operating an electrically-powered cleaner.

But before any farmer goes rushing off for an electrically-operated grain cleaner, he should satisfy himself that his electric wiring is adequate for the purpose. He'll avoid disappointments later.

Many farmers might ask why they should go to the expense and extra bother of putting their grain through a cleaning plant. Some strong reasons already have been unfolded in this article, and there are others.

It's quite common knowledge that country elevators in Western Canada are not seeking any such business as cleaning grain. They are not equipped primarily for that purpose and most elevator agents would prefer to dispense entirely with the cleaning sideline.

In the relatively few acres where large commercial seed cleaning plants are in operation, they offer farmers a generally fine service at reasonable cost. But even here farmers can do

the work cheaper, more conveniently and they can put all of their grain through a cleaning plant and thus garner greater returns.

Even in the case of the farmer who is just starting out with a brand new grain cleaner and has no experience with such machines, doing a half-job on his grain will be better than no job at all. And as he acquires practice and experience and becomes extra careful, the chances are that he'll do a cleaning job on his own farm that is superior to the work at commercial cleaning plants.

Keep Screenings at Home

By having his own grain cleaner at home, the farmer will do more than plant clean seed and perhaps market cleaner commercial grain than would be the case otherwise. He also will be retaining at home the screenings from his grain, and he can use these as excellent livestock feed. But to entirely kill the dangers of those weed seeds germinating, the farmer should grind the screenings.

Why should any farmer served with power equip his operations with an electrically-operated grain cleaner? And if he already has a grain cleaner that is not operated with electrical energy, why should he make the switch?

Let's go after the answers from an expert, from Tracy Anderson, the agricultural engineer.

In the first place, the major cost of operating a grain cleaner is labor. And this cost is drastically reduced when electricity is harnessed into performing most of the work. According to Mr. Anderson, a one-quarter horsepower electric motor can do more work in a day than one man! And electricity is the cheapest labor in the world.

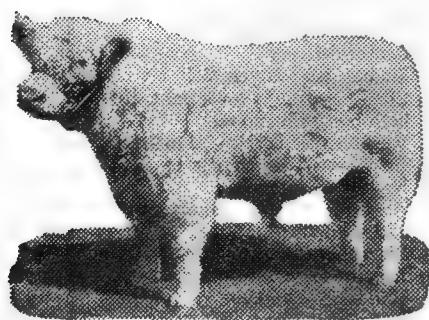
An electrically-operated grain cleaner provides a uniform operation and thus produces a better quality of work than is possible with other forms of power.

With an electrically-operated grain cleaner, the farmer can easily establish a semi-automatic operation from beginning to end by setting up electrically-operated grain augers to move the grain into the cleaner and away from it. In conjunction with this, he can have an electrically-operated mill or grinder to grind his screenings. In such cases there is even less labor required and greater economy is achieved.

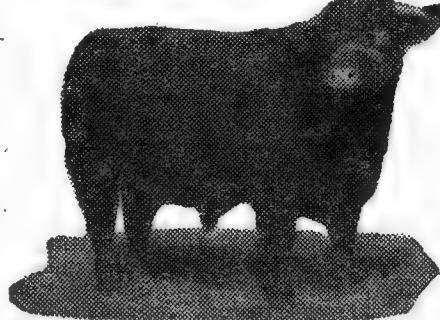
Another factor, according to Mr. Anderson, is that with an electric motor, power does not go to waste. The recommended size of electric motor can be obtained for a particular grain cleaner, and with this absolute efficiency is attained. With some other forms of power, much of the power-generating capacity is usually being wasted as the power need of a grain cleaner is relatively small.

Moray Shorthorns

These are some of the Shorthorn bulls from the E.B. Gourlay & Sons' ranch, north of Turner Valley, Midnapore P. O., R.R. No. 1.



Lawton Jubilee, grand champion at Perth, August show.



Moray Jackaroo, reserve grand champion at International Jubilee Show and Sale at Saskatoon last year, also junior champion at C.N.E., Toronto, Ont., and grand champion at London, Ont. Sold for \$2,600.



Milhill's Jubilee, senior sire. His first four calves sold at auction, averaged \$2,150.

Canada—U. S. Relations

By ROBERT LINDSAY

Canada has an important part to play in the relationship between Great Britain and the United States. This Dominion is a North American nation which clings to British parliamentary and judicial traditions but which is influenced greatly by the trade and attraction of its mighty neighbor to the south. Canada commands respect from Great Britain and also a degree of admiration in seats of authority in the United States.

Over a year ago Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, leader of the Australian delegation to the United Nations general assembly, pointed out that Canadians, who have such close economic and personal relations with their next door neighbor, had a mission to maintain

firmly the vital association between Great Britain and the United States in which the safety of the free world is founded. He took occasion to recall the statements of Winston Churchill on British policy immediately after Pearl Harbor, when united action by Britain and the United States was the fundamental policy of the British government. That is the continuing policy of Britain, Mr. Churchill said.

It was before a cheering United States congress in the course of his memorable speech on December 26, 1941, that Churchill uttered these never-to-be-forgotten words.

"If we had stuck together after World War I, if we took common measures for our safety, this renewal of the curse need never have fallen upon us . . . It is not given to us to peer into the mysteries of the future;

yet in the days to come the British and the American peoples will, for their own safety and the good of all, walk together in majesty, in justice and in peace."

Some Disagreements

I do not say that there never should be disagreements between Canada and the United States nor that Canadians should hesitate to criticize the policies of our great neighbor when such criticism is justifiable. But I do say that malignant, distorted, unjust criticism of the United States does a disservice to the cause of freedom, of justice and of religion throughout the world.

Admittedly past actions of the United States rankle in the bosoms of many Canadians. The Ashburton treaty many years ago deprived us of

much territory in the New England States and we also lost territory on our west coast that we believe properly belongs to Canada. The Fordney-McCumber and Hawley-Smoot tariffs against Canada spelled ruination for important sectors of our national life. These are but two examples of a number of instances I might cite.

At the same time the friendliness and good neighborliness of the United States to Canada should be widely appreciated. The existence of these two nations in peace and friendship along a 4,000-mile border for 144 years has been rightfully extolled as an example to the entire world.

At the Waterton Glacier National Peace Park, on the borders of Alberta and Montana is inscribed:

"In the name of God, we will not take up arms against each other. We will work for peace; strive for freedom and demand equal opportunity for all mankind. May the long existing peace between our two nations stimulate other people to follow this example. We thank thee, O God."

Bruce Hutchinson, the noted Canadian writer, said: "The United States-Canadian border symbolizes the only perfect, or near perfect, relation ever achieved by two nations in the recorded 5,000 years of man's folly. The border is not, as many unknowing people seem to think, a fact of nature or an act of God. It is entirely a feat of human intelligence which can conceivably be duplicated anywhere in the world."

Historically the United States has been an isolationist nation insofar as world affairs are concerned. That country's early statesmen emphasized the importance of that doctrine mainly for the purpose of keeping the nation out of wars. Furthermore, the American people had a whole half continent to develop and concentrated on internal affairs.

That isolationism persisted up to the time of President Wilson in World War I. Even then the feeling that the nation should keep out of foreign affairs and foreign wars persisted in many parts of the U.S.A. up until the second world war. It was mainly concentrated in the Midwest. The defeat of Germany, the decline in power of Great Britain and the tremendous industrialism built up in the United States, together with the power vacuum in Europe brought about a changed attitude. The United States now is the most powerful nation in the world.

Democracy's Disadvantage

It should be understood that in crises when war is threatened democratic nations are at a disadvantage. Any decision their governments make must be debated in open parliament and subject to popular criticism. The world is aware of what is going on, and opponents can take advantage of the situation. On the other hand, the policies of autocratic governments are a dark secret, hidden even from their own people. Such can be pursued relentlessly.

Canadians, as intimate neighbors of Americans, know they are a peace-loving people. We do not feel the slightest apprehension regarding military aggressiveness. Our disputes are arbitrated peacefully. It should not be forgotten that it took overwhelming persuasion to induce the U.S. to participate in the last world war. Roosevelt's aggressive act in turning over 40 destroyers to Britain was carried by only 1 vote in the United States congress. Like ourselves, American people prefer to see their boys engaged in peaceable activities. Whatever critics of the United States may say, Canadians can testify that

Next time GET NABOB TEA BAGS!

-the most welcome tea you can serve



"Tea as it should be!"

Americans are a peaceable people and do not seek to enlarge their republic.

U.S. Economic Policy

The United States has been a high protectionist nation. That policy was decided upon shortly after the American revolution with the purpose of developing industrialism. The rapidity of the nation's economic progress has been helped immeasurably by the fact that it is one of the greatest free trade areas of any region in the world, and is possibly more self-contained than any other nation.

At the same time the U.S. requires extensive foreign trade. The fact that wars had brought European nations close to bankruptcy and curtailed U.S. imports because of dollar shortages caused serious concern in the United States. We think that cutting down tariffs would be of great assistance in encouraging free trade but there is a powerful element in the U.S. not in favor of such an idea.

No nation, however anxious to do so, can change age-long policies in the course of a few years. It might take a serious economic setback to jar the U.S. loose from its tariff policy. We are pleased to note that Canadian statesmen are pointing out the situation to the political leaders of our southern neighbor.

The Real Americans

In a nation where free speech is permitted and wherein exists a free press abuses are bound to arise. From time to time irresponsible outpourings of such in the United States irritate Canadians. But most of us have travelled fairly extensively throughout the United States and I think that we find the real Americans, the people on the farms, in the stores, in the garages and service stations, where we are most likely to encounter them, are on the whole friendly and much like ourselves. Do not overlook the fact that there are many millions of people in that nation who are descendants of Canadians. We should not judge United States people by the vapourings of demagogues or by the actions of actors and actresses in Hollywood.

Publicizing the advantages of democracy is a difficult undertaking. Freedom is something to be greatly prized. We, who have never experienced the alternative cannot fully appreciate a free life as we know it. When all is said and done the fact remains that the United States is the bulwark of freedom throughout the world and Great Britain the one solid citadel of democracy on the continent of Europe.

These two nations also maintain the ramparts of our Christian religion against the forces of the godless. Winston Churchill in an address at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts some years ago, said:

"After all our victories we are now faced with perils both grave and near, and by problems more dire than ever confronted Christian civilization. I say the flame of Christian ethics is still our highest guide. To guard and cherish it is our first interest both spiritually and materially."

It is Canada's responsibility to encourage friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States so that democratic freedom and Christian ethics may not be banished from the earth.

Carrying Charges Plan

THE federal government is to pay around \$32,500,000, such being the cost of carrying surplus wheat in the hands of the Wheat Board.

The act provides that the government will pay a full year's storage and other carrying charges on the excess wheat carried over 178 million bushels. That figure of 178 millions is considered a normal carryover. On July 31, 1955, the Wheat Board had on hand 395 million bushels of wheat, so that the storage will be paid on that volume minus 178 millions.

It costs about 10c a bushel for elevator carrying charges and another 5c for insurance, interest, etc., the total being around 15c a year.

Sometime soon the government will arrange with the Wheat Board to take over the carryover from the 1954-55 crop year into the 1955-56 pool. The price will be around the then selling price for wheat, possibly on the basis of \$1.70, 1 northern. The Board will then be in a position to make a final payment on the 1954-55 deliveries. To date the farmers have received \$1.50 a bushel, basis 1 northern at the terminal.

The government action in paying carrying charges relieves a serious situation. Eastern critics say it is a direct bonus to wheat producers. But the producers sold wheat at very reasonable prices during and after World War 2, on the understanding that they would have price protection when unwieldy surpluses appeared.

Had the wheat producers received as high as \$3.50 a bushel in the immediate post-war years, as the farmers of some wheat exporting nations did, they would now have a very poor claim for favorable treatment. The fact that they did not do so justifies the government action.

Passing a cemetery one day an Irishman paused at a startling inscription on a tombstone: I STILL LIVE. Scratching his head for a moment the Irishman exclaimed: "Well, bejabbers that's the limit — if I was dead, I'd be honest enough to own up to it!"

Solution to crossword puzzle

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|------|
| ALAI | OFF | TAI | EASE |
| PECCARIES | | SEPTEMBER | |
| ESNE | MANET | PRESSEANS | |
| MET | SMELATER | STE LEE | |
| COOL | STELA | SALT | |
| RECLINES | EAT | ATTITUDE | |
| IRALIANE | SERES | NED | |
| LINT | NEAR | SAGAS CITE | |
| LATIN | SERE | TRIP LATE | |
| SNORES | REASONS | DEFERS | |
| EELS | DROPO | PIPE | |
| SHEDDING | SHE | PLEASING | |
| PAD | STILE | MEATS NOA | |
| OBIT | SPANK | MOANS ATOM | |
| TILES | ENTE | ARKS THESE | |
| STERNS | DALLIES | NEARER | |
| NAIF | LLAMA | BARB | |
| ATA | PRIM | BARM FOE | |
| MAST | ELATE | REESE FEAT | |
| CHANNELED | | INSISTENT | |
| TARE | DENE | GETS ENDS | |

CFCN

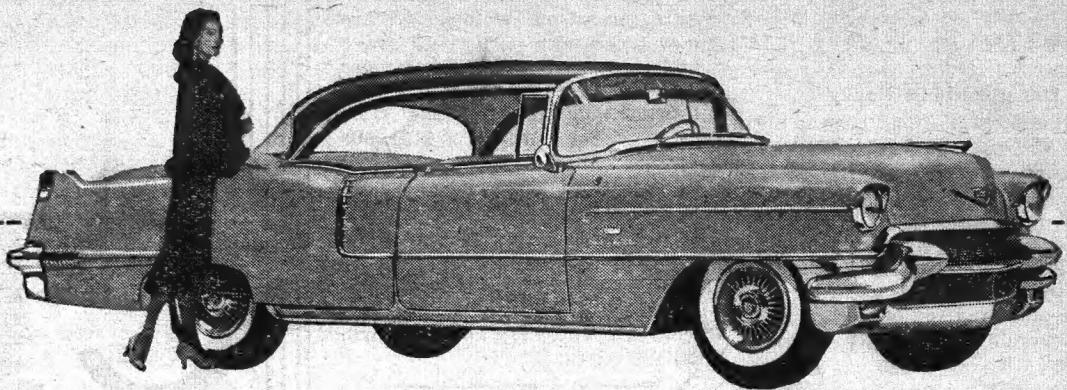
Calgary

Heard in
more homes
each week
than any
other Alberta
station



CALGARY, ALBERTA

— CADILLAC Sedan de Ville —



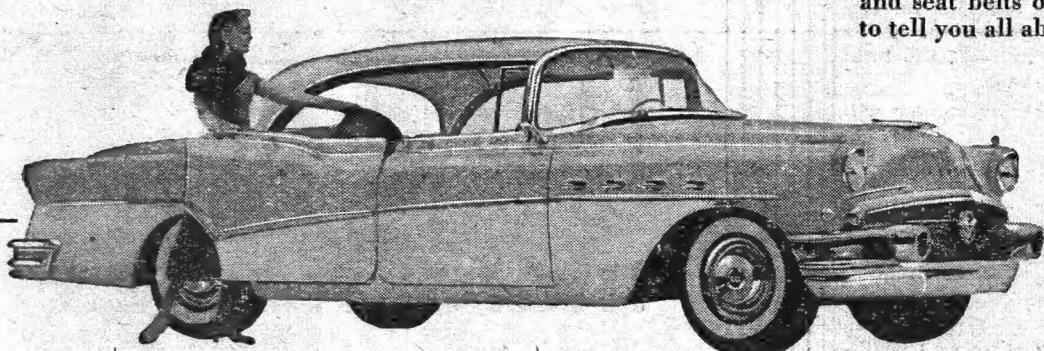
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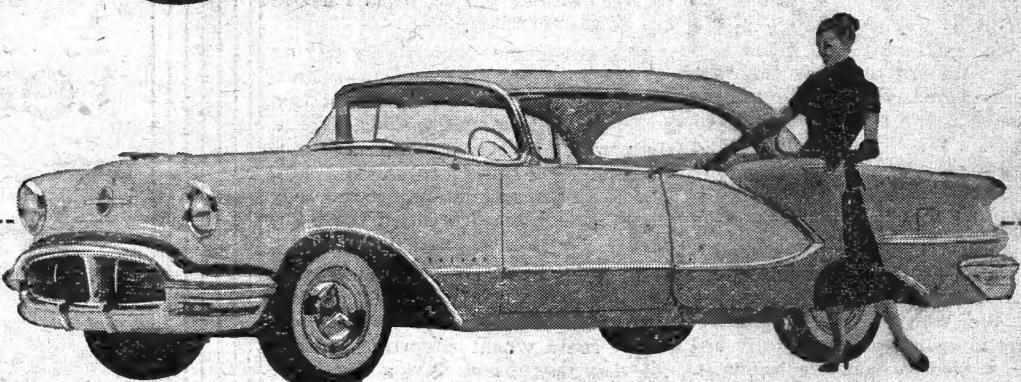
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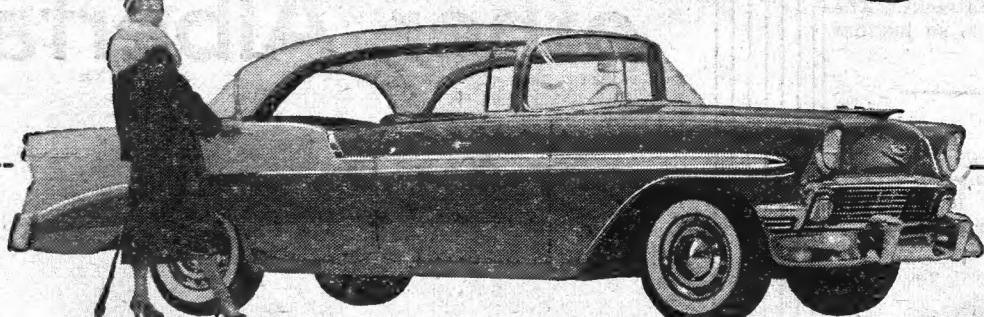
— BUICK Roadmaster 4-Door Riviera —



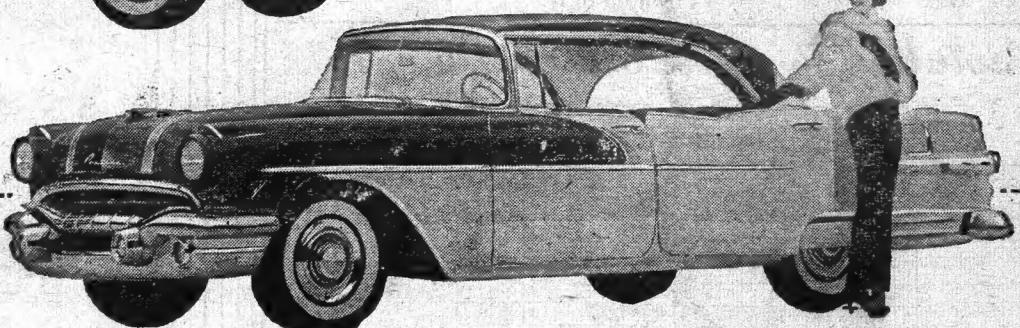
— OLDSMOBILE Ninety-Eight Deluxe Holiday Sedan —



— CHEVROLET Bel Air 4-Door Sport Sedan —



— PONTIAC Star Chief 4-Door Catalina —



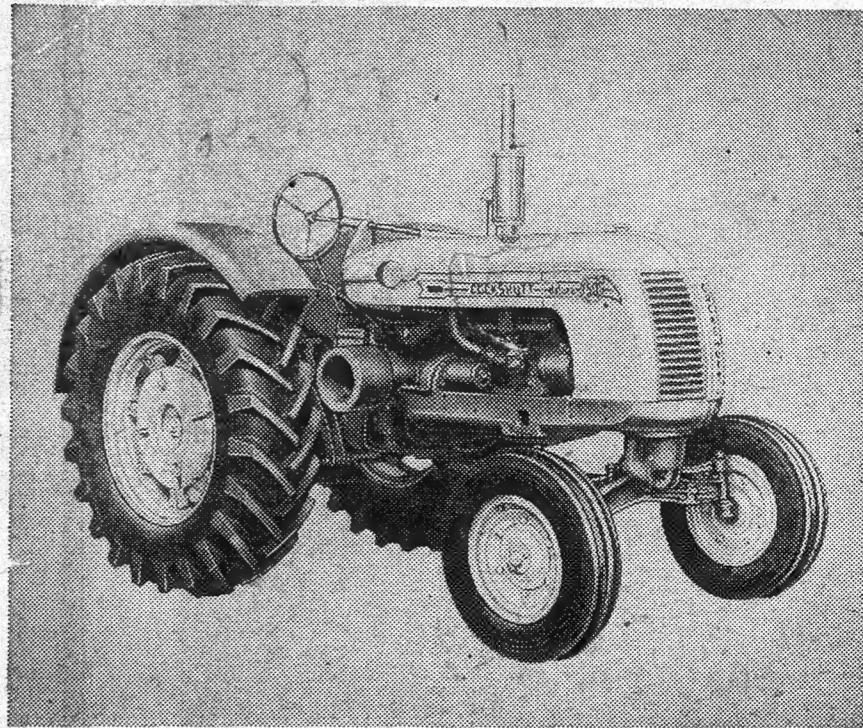
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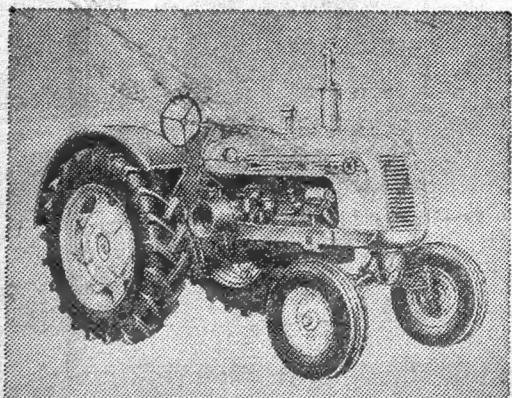
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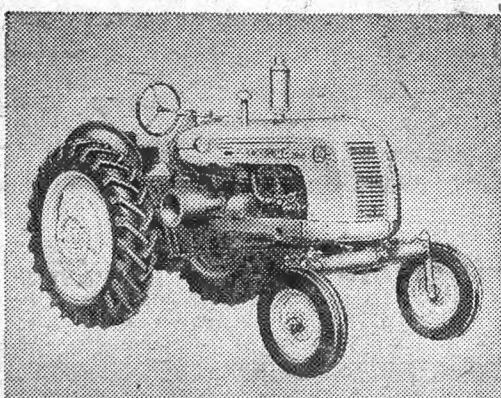
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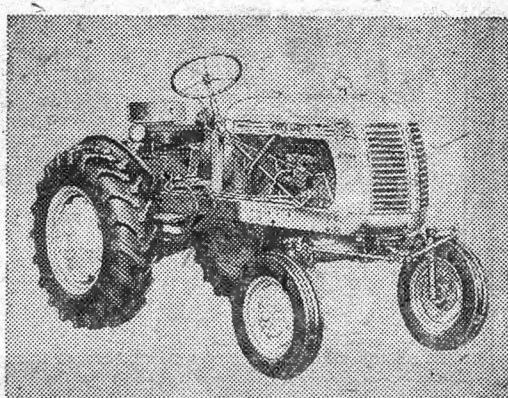
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